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Dumas Tipped as French Foreign Minister

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The architect of French policy in Chad, Roland Dumas, who is deputy foreign minister for European affairs, is widely expected to become the minister for external relations soon.

Although Libya's apparent re-

French intelligence report con-

tradicts Mitterrand on Libyan

troop strength in Chad. Page 2.

negating on its agreement with France to withdraw from Chad is a major political embarrassment for President Francois Mitterrand. French officials and foreign diplomats predict that the French leader will proceed with his insistently rumored intention to appoint Mr. Dumas to succeed Claude Chaignon as minister of external relations. Mr. Dumas, a lawyer with close personal ties to Mr. Mitterrand, is a leading advocate of French rapprochement with Libya. France's dilemma deepened Wednesday when a leaked French intelligence report corroborated U.S. assertions that Libya has reinforced its troops in northern Chad, bringing its contingent to 3,000 men equipped with light tanks, helicopters and missiles.



Roland Dumas

French commentators, including pro-Socialist ones, said that Mr. Mitterrand risked further major losses in credibility unless he reacted vigorously after apparently being duped by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

But Mr. Dumas, a key adviser on Libyan relations, has repeatedly urged that France should avoid confrontation and try to "do business with Libya the way the United

States does," according to several officials and other French sources.

Although the Reagan administration has stopped buying Libyan oil, U.S. oil companies have personnel in Libya, and many French officials allege that the United States continues lucrative commercial relations while urging other governments to boycott Libya. This impression has aggravated the irritation of French officials over U.S. intelligence leaks challenging optimistic French pronouncements about developments in Chad. On Nov. 10, for example, France and Libya announced the completion of a phased withdrawal of their troops from Chad.

About 3,000 French troops were sent to Chad in August 1983 to prevent the overthrow of the government by Libyan-backed rebels. Mr. Dumas, 62, has been close to Mr. Mitterrand since the 1950s, when they worked together in a small centrist party, the Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance, that regularly brought Mr. Mitterrand ministerial portfolios in coalition governments.

Subsequently, Mr. Dumas concentrated on his law practice. Prominent in press freedom issues and in business cases, he is known

for his negotiating skills and international contacts.

His interest in seeking normal relations with Colonel Qadhafi is shared by many French officials, many of whom reject the logic of the hard-line U.S. policy, fearing that it could lead to military action. But Mr. Dumas appears less in step with Mr. Mitterrand regarding the Soviet Union.

Last year he was one of a few Socialists to support a call for anti-nuclear demonstrations. The campaign was widely seen as an attempt by the French Communist Party to embarrass Mr. Mitterrand, who was supporting a plan by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe to counter Soviet SS-20s. Mr. Dumas has steadily become more involved in French diplomacy in recent months, and he publicly claimed credit for negotiating the French-Libyan agreement announced Sept. 17 on mutual troop withdrawals from Chad.

Mr. Mitterrand gambled with his personal prestige when he unexpectedly agreed to meet Colonel Qadhafi on Crete last Thursday — a meeting promoted by Mr. Dumas, French sources say. The Crete meeting produced re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Genscher Trip Is Canceled

Decision Is Seen As A Setback In Polish Relations

The Associated Press

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany canceled a visit to Poland on Wednesday just hours before he was to leave.

His office said that one reason for the cancellation was the Polish government's refusal to let him lay a wreath at the tomb of a slain pro-Solidarity priest. Another reason was that a journalist scheduled to travel with the foreign minister was denied a visa.

Mr. Genscher's scheduled three-day visit to Warsaw had been seen as a West German effort to give new impetus to attempts to improve links with Eastern Europe after a setback in September, when the East German leader, Erich Honecker, canceled a trip to Bonn.

The cancellation statement, issued early Wednesday by the Foreign Ministry, said that Bonn's ambassador to Warsaw informed Polish leaders that the visit was called off because of "several factors" that had arisen during preparations for the trip.

It said that Mr. Genscher had been refused permission to lay a wreath at the tomb of an unknown German soldier and at the tomb of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

The Roman Catholic priest's murder last month led to renewed protests against Poland's Communist government by supporters of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, and to creation of new human rights organizations that the government considers illegal.

The official Polish press agency PAP, quoting the Polish Foreign Ministry, issued a one-paragraph report Wednesday saying that Mr. Genscher's visit had been "postponed." It gave no reason.

The dispute was hinted at Tuesday in Warsaw when the Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, was asked what Poland thought about the idea of Mr. Genscher visiting Father Popieluszko's grave. Mr. Urban replied, "We expect foreign guests to adhere to a certain program."

Three Polish secret police officers have been charged with kidnapping and murdering the priest, who drew thousands of people to Masses at his Warsaw church at which he defended the outlawed Solidarity union. Father Popieluszko was abducted Oct. 19 and his body was found Oct. 30 in a reservoir on the Vistula River.

Another factor in the cancellation, Bonn's statement said, was that the Communist authorities refused to issue a visa to a West German reporter who was scheduled to accompany Mr. Genscher to Warsaw. The journalist is Carl Gustaf Strohm, East European correspondent of the conservative Bonn daily Die Welt, who is based in Vienna.

In Vienna, Chancellor Helmut (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kirkpatrick Affair Shows Policy Rift

Conservative-Moderate Disputes in White House Unresolved

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new indications that Jeane J. Kirkpatrick may soon leave the Reagan administration illustrate what many officials acknowledge to be serious problems in the running of President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy machinery.

The problems stem principally from the fact that Mr. Reagan is heading into a second term with basic divisions between conservatives and moderates unresolved. These divisions have led to internal disputes and even stalemates on Central America, arms-control negotiations and relations with the Soviet Union.

Because Mrs. Kirkpatrick is regarded at the White House and State Department as one of the most prominent conservatives in the administration, there has been jockeying by conservatives to have

her appointed secretary of state or national security adviser.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has generally not commented on such efforts, but her friends have made it clear that she would stay in the administration if such a post were offered.

It has become increasingly obvi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ous in recent weeks, however, that there are unlikely to be any top vacancies soon. White House officials say that, one by one, Mr. Reagan has asked Secretary of State George P. Shultz, William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to stay on.

For more than a year, Mrs. Kirkpatrick has said that she would prefer to return to private life, perhaps to write a book about her stormy four years as the United States representative at the United Nations.

She told Newsweek magazine two weeks ago that she was determined to leave last year but that Mr. Reagan had persuaded her to stay by arguing that she was important to the administration in an election year. In addition, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she wanted "to see the end of a cycle" of accomplishments at the United Nations.

In the administration, Mrs. Kirkpatrick is widely admired even by those who disagree with her, but few would say she has appeared accommodating in the government bureaucracy.

Indeed, in her interview with Newsweek, she said she had been "revolted by the bureaucratic infighting" she had to go through. She did not mention anything specific, but administration officials say her disputes over policy on Central America have been so sharp that she is disliked by many foreign policy career people at the State Department.

A senior administration official said the other day that Mr. Shultz had told associates he would strenuously object to Mrs. Kirkpatrick's succeeding him at the State Department. This official said Mr. Shultz argued that while he had "gotten along fine" with Mrs. Kirkpatrick, he could not say as much for the department bureaucracy that she would need to work with should she become secretary of state.

In any case, Mr. Shultz has recently been described by associates as determined to make a mark in East-West relations or in the Middle East and annoyed that there had been speculation that he might leave.

Despite Mrs. Kirkpatrick's latest comments, administration officials said Tuesday they could not say for certain whether or not she would



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

stay. They said that Mrs. Kirkpatrick gave similar indications about leaving last year but was persuaded to stay and that she seemed to be leaving herself room Tuesday to be persuaded again by Mr. Reagan.

An associate of Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Tuesday that she would stay if she felt she could "make a difference" in the shaping of foreign policy. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's eagerness to assume another post has been attributed by some of her friends to a personal feeling that it was time to move on and to frustration at living in New York City, away from her family in Washington.

Although Mrs. Kirkpatrick has been known as a hard-liner on Central America, she has not spoken often about arms-control issues. Some officials in the arms-control area say she could be persuaded to become a moderate in that area, favoring certain concessions to Moscow.

Mr. Reagan has said he would consider creating the position of an arms-control czar with a mandate to try to negotiate an arms agreement with Moscow, but some people in the administration think nothing concrete will come of it.

The PLO Under Arafat: Adrift in Indecision?

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied West Bank — With the Palestine Liberation Organization seemingly adrift, Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are increasingly accusing Yasser Arafat of indecisiveness and criticizing his inability to de-

velop a coherent diplomatic or military initiative.

Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, unquestionably remains the most popular Palestinian leader in the Israeli-occupied territories despite the 18-month revolt against him by pro-Syrian factions in the PLO.

But the general mood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip seems to be that Mr. Arafat's preoccupation with keeping the PLO unified and his refusal to act without a complete Palestinian consensus has left him, the PLO and the Palestinian people politically paralyzed.

Conversations with a wide range of people in the West Bank and Gaza leave little doubt that most of them would stand by Mr. Arafat in

any settlement he tried to negotiate, either alone or with King Hussein, if he would just start negotiating and stop letting himself be immobilized by the relatively few radical dissenting voices.

Many people in the West Bank want to see Mr. Arafat convene the Palestinian National Council in Amman as scheduled Thursday to chart a new approach for the PLO that might enable it to take advantage of some of the conditions developing in the area.

"If the PNC can't meet and there is no military option, what hope do we have?" Bethlehem's mayor, Elias M. Freij, says. "What will be our future 10 years from now? Israel will not withdraw from the West Bank as an act of charity."

Some Syrian-backed radicals are boycotting the council meeting and others are threatening to do so. But if this means the PLO is formally split, many on the West Bank say, then so be it.

A Palestinian professor said that most of the radicals were so lacking in credibility that few would be recognized, let alone followed, if they walked down the streets of a Palestinian refugee camp.

Anti-Arafat rebels such as Colonel Saed Sadeh, the leader of the rebel faction in el-Fatah, or Ahmed Jabari seem to have virtually no popular support.

"Who is Ahmed Jabari?" a West Bank city father asked, referring to the Syrian-backed leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, one of those spearheading the opposition to Mr. Arafat. "He could not get a job collecting the garbage in my town."

These feelings have always been present among some people in the West Bank and Gaza, but in recent months they seem to have become pervasive, with more and more local leaders ready to articulate them publicly for the first time.

"I would like to know why we are the only nation in the world that has to govern itself by consensus and not majority rule," said Dr. Hatem Abuhazaleh, a leading figure among the Palestinian residents of Gaza. "What is of paramount importance, the so-called unity of the PLO or Palestinian interests?"

Rashad al Shawa, who was deposed as mayor of Gaza by the Israelis, said, "Leaving things to be decided by consensus has given the minority a right to veto any decision."

Nonetheless, there is a respected (Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

South African Homeland: A Place of Little Hope

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SIYABUSWA, South Africa — Under capricious skies that brought rain and light by turns to places of little hope, the officials and the policemen stood before the galvanized iron hut that represented a polling booth and said, well, yes, the turnout had been sluggish.

They shuffled a little and smiled at visitors while the policemen discreetly copied down the license plate numbers of the visitors' cars.

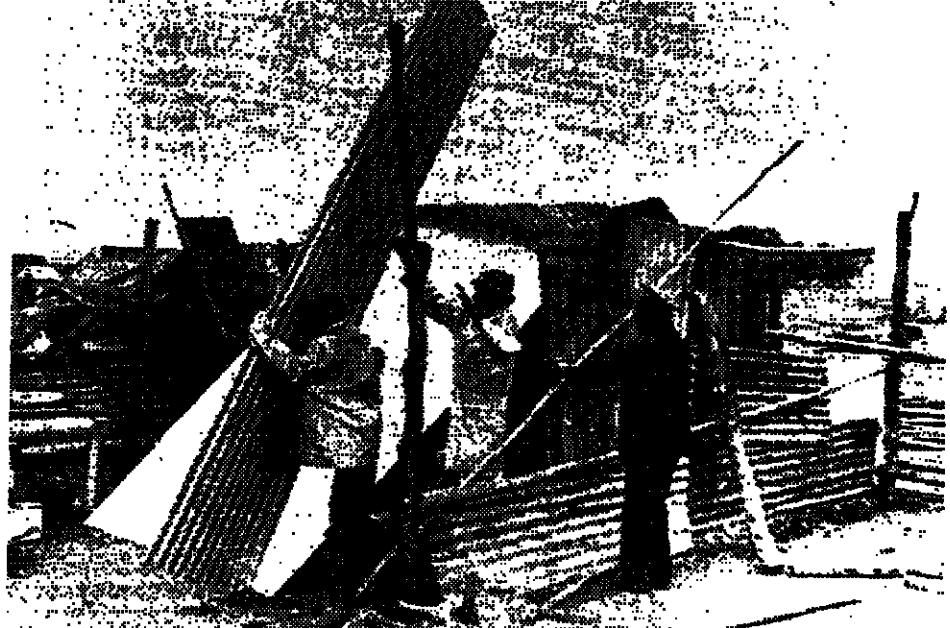
The officials numbered seven or eight; the voters Thursday numbered 26, they said, from an area of shacks and barren land that is home to 5,000 people.

"Maybe it will pick up," one of them ventured. The others mused on this trail oracle with expressions that seemed to say: "And maybe not."

And thus did democracy stir, for the first time, last week in KwaNdebele, South Africa's second smallest, and most improbable tribal "homeland," a repository for black people wanted in white South Africa only for their labor.

Last week, there was voting for the 16 elected places in the 72-member Legislative Assembly, the first elections ever. At some polling stations, the radio reported, no one voted. The legislators' powers are few.

KwaNdebele is about 50 miles from Pretoria, the capital of this white-controlled, black-majority country. But in other ways, the homeland is much further from the vision of viable "separate development" that inspired the ar-



Men help assemble a house in the black homeland of KwaNdebele in South Africa.

chitects of apartheid, the notion that peoples of different colors and tribes may grow in their own ways, parallel, but not converging.

KwaNdebele, that is to say, does not fit white South Africa's own distorted logic.

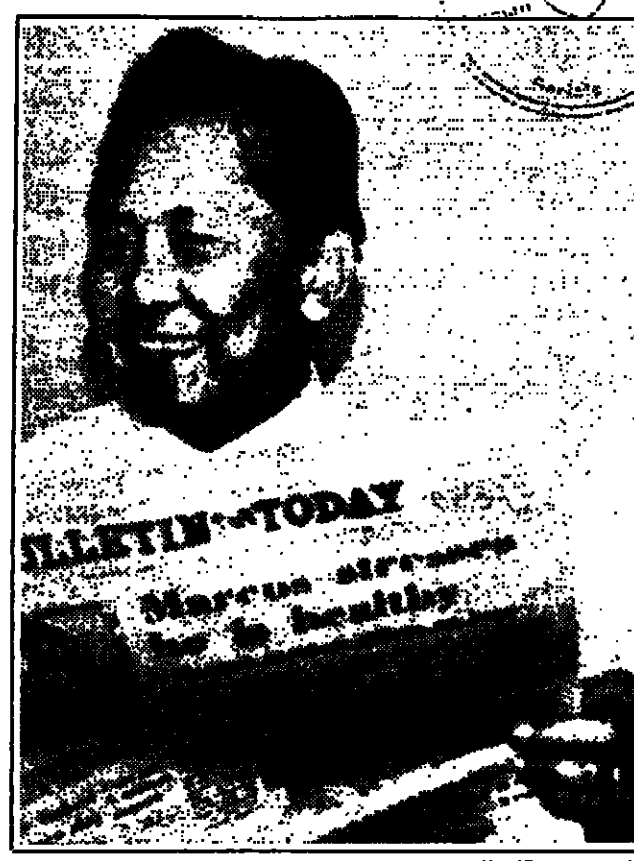
Supposedly, it is a homeland for black people of the small Ndebele group, but less than half the people here, by unofficial counts, belong to the tribe, deflating the notions of "ethnicity" by which the homelands are justified among white theoreticians.

Neither is there much work or good land here. A cynic might say

the homeland's most valuable assets are the Mercedes and BMW sedans run by its nominal ruler, Chief Minister Simon Sisoana.

KwaNdebele was declared "self-governing," a prelude to nominal independence, in 1981. Here, in a "capital" of huts and prefabricated buildings, the sinews of power are held by white South African advisers, civil servants with high rank. The South African flag flutters over the police station.

There is no road sign on the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



This photograph of Ferdinand E. Marcos was shown on television Wednesday amid uncertainty about his health.

Marcos Fell Sick, Aides Say

But Government Adds He Appears To Be Improving

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos fell ill last week and has been receiving special medical treatment, senior government officials said Wednesday. The 67-year-old president, they said, now seems to be recovering.

A photograph of Mr. Marcos was shown on government-controlled television Wednesday. It showed him seated and reading Wednesday's edition of Bulletin Today, a pro-government daily. In copies of the picture later released by the presidential palace, Mr. Marcos's fingers appeared swollen.

Official statements Wednesday of senior government officials and their recent actions have done little, however, to dispel concern that the president has been quite ill and that the government concealed it from the public.

For the eighth consecutive day, live videotape footage of the president, which usually is shown daily, was missing from television broadcasts.

Nicanor Yniguez, the speaker of the National Assembly, said he met in person with the president Tuesday. He described Mr. Marcos as "all right," though suffering from "an attack of allergy."

If Mr. Marcos were to die while in office, the constitution stipulates that Mr. Yniguez, the assembly speaker, would head an interim government. A presidential election would have to be held within 60 days.

During the past week, Mr. Yniguez was said to have met with senior military officials, soliciting pledges from them to uphold the constitution should Mr. Marcos suddenly die. The military leaders reportedly assured the assembly speaker that they would honor the constitution and not lead a coup.

A senior government official, who asked not to be named, said that the president experienced some trouble breathing Nov. 13. The problem, he said, may have been caused by an allergic reaction to drugs that Mr. Marcos is taking for a degenerative kidney ailment, lupus erythematosus, or from the disease itself.

The president has consistently denied that he suffers from a serious kidney disease. He explained a similar absence from public view in August 1983 by citing both allergies and complications from a World War II shrapnel wound.

A Western diplomat said he was informed that Mr. Marcos had undergone an undisclosed treatment last week for problems resulting from kidney trouble. Francisco S. Tatad, a former information minister, reported in a Manila newspaper that the president had undergone an operation last week.

Inside R. Marcos, the president's wife, said in a radio interview that Mr. Marcos was suffering from "some sort of an infection, a cold that could become bronchitis."

Mrs. Marcos denied that the president had undergone an operation. The infection, she said, was caused by air pollution in Manila, which prompted Mr. Marcos to take off in the presidential yacht for "three or four days," not specifying which days.

The president last appeared before a television camera on Nov. 13, when he met in the palace with Christopher J. Dodd, a Democratic U.S. senator from Connecticut. Senator Dodd said Tuesday that, while in Manila, senior military officials told him that president Marcos was about to undergo unspecified medical treatment.

INSIDE

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■ CBS began cross-examination of General William C. Westmoreland in his \$120-million libel suit. Page 6.

SCIENCE

■ From cancer treatment to jet lag, researchers are finding new benefits in sunlight. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in October, bringing the inflation rate for the past 12 months to 4.3 percent. Page 9.

TOMORROW

The unexplained disappearance of New York's most fashionable diet pill, Mary Blume reports, has set off something of a panic. In Weekend.

Mitterrand Contradicted In French Data on Libya

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — A leaked French intelligence report jibing with estimates issued by the U.S. State Department, has contradicted President François Mitterrand's portrayal of Libyan troop strength in Chad and deepened his political difficulties.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, pressed Wednesday in the National Assembly to explain the discrepancies leading to the pullout of French troops from Chad while Libyan troops remained, offered no direct response.

He said, however, that "all necessary measures, taking all possibilities into consideration, will be taken" so that the French-Libyan agreement on evacuating Chad is respected.

Taking political advantage of Mr. Mitterrand's difficulties, the conservative and moderate opposition urged the government to prepare action on Chad.

Pierre Messmer, a former prime minister, said that Libya had to be warned that it faced "serious military consequences" if its troops remained.

The leaked intelligence report, written by the general secretariat for national defense, a unit under the control of the prime minister's office, said the Libyan presence in Chad now included 3,000 men, 57 tanks, seven helicopters and a series of missile batteries.

Mr. Mitterrand spoke of the continuing presence of 800 to 1,200 Libyans on Friday, when he acknowledged the inaccuracy of a several previous government statements calling the Libyan withdrawal complete. He described the Libyan force then as having no offensive capacities, a characterization contradicted by the report.

The Defense Ministry did not contest the existence of the intelligence estimate, but officials said the figures were exaggerated, "fantastic" and "ridiculous."

They said the estimate, published Wednesday by the newspaper Liberation, did not represent the ministry's judgment, and that it was based on information from outside the ministry's own resources.

Although no official said so directly, other newspaper accounts suggested the troop estimate contained in the intelligence report was tied to a statement Wednesday by U.S. State Department officials that Libya had about 3,000 soldiers in Chad.

France pulled its 3,200 troops out of Chad on the basis of an agreement with Libya in September that it would withdraw its 5,500 men. The French troops were dispatched in August 1983 after Libyan forces entered the country in support of Chadian insurgents.



Laurent Fabius

Polish Trip Is Canceled

(Continued from Page 1)

Kohl defended the last minute cancellation of Mr. Genscher's visit and accused Warsaw of creating "unreasonable" circumstances that made the trip impossible.

"Such a visit makes sense only if it is possible to speak to each other in an atmosphere of trust," Mr. Kohl said. "An atmosphere of trust means that one respects the guest."

West Germany had "considered this visit an important visit," he said, adding that Bonn was "not prepared to accept" conditions set by the Poles.

Mr. Genscher had been scheduled to meet with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. He would have been the first foreign minister of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country to visit Poland since General Jaruzelski imposed martial law in 1981.

Greece's Socialist prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, recently became the first leader of a NATO country to visit Poland since martial law was imposed.

The West German statement said the Bonn government would do all it could for the "further positive development" of West German-Polish relations and expressed hope that Mr. Genscher's trip could take place at a later date.

As late as Tuesday, both West German and Polish officials were voicing hope that Mr. Genscher's visit would lead to improved relations.

Mr. Urban said that the Polish government hoped the visit would lead to an "improvement of relations on all levels — political and economic."

Relations soured during the summer, after General Jaruzelski and Poland's state-run news organizations joined the Russians in accusing Mr. Kohl's government in Bonn of supporting calls by conservative West German politicians to restore Germany's pre-World War II boundaries.

Lebanon Asks for Details On Israeli Troop Pullout

The Associated Press

NAQOURA, Lebanon — Lebanon demanded Wednesday a detailed timetable for Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon during the fourth round of talks in this border town.

The talks ended after six hours with a joint communiqué that said the military negotiators would meet again Monday. There was no reference to progress.

An Israeli spokesman, however, reiterated that there could be no withdrawal until adequate security arrangements had been agreed on to protect Israel's northern border.

Conference sources in Naqoura said that despite the conflicting emphasis in public statements the two delegations had held detailed discussions about withdrawal plans.

"They are talking battalions, they are talking numbers and they are talking about places," said a source who spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

Lieutenant Colonel Yona Gazit, the Israeli spokesman, said Wednesday's talks focused on post-withdrawal security in the northern segment of Israel's occupation zone. He described the session as businesslike but made no reference to progress being made.

In an eight-page statement presented to Israeli negotiators, the Lebanese team stressed its commitment to a complete Israeli pullout and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in the area that Israel has occupied for 29 months.

The Lebanese asked the Israelis to draw up a plan that would coordinate an Israeli withdrawal with the entry of Lebanese Army troops into southern Lebanon. This was apparently designed to prevent the kind of power vacuum that spawned civil warfare last year when Israeli troops staged an overnight withdrawal from the Chuf area east of Beirut.

The statement, which was distributed by a Lebanese spokesman, said Lebanon also wanted a map showing present Israeli positions and a withdrawal timetable with the dates and hours.

The Lebanese said the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon should help coordinate the replacement of Israeli soldiers with the Lebanese Army.

Lebanon again stressed that it wanted the Lebanese Army to assume the main security duties, but added that the UN force should have "an interim sustaining role" to help Lebanese government forces return to the area.

On Tuesday, widespread strikes brought work to a standstill in many Moslem areas of Lebanon. The strikes were to protest the killing of a Shiite Moslem clergyman, Sheikh Abdul Latif al-Amin, 36, in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Shiite leaders in Beirut said that "Israel and its agents" were responsible and hinted that the withdrawal talks that began Nov. 8 might be suspended in protest. Israeli officials denied Israeli involvement.

1 Dies, 6 Hurt As Israelis Fire On Rally

United Press International

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Israeli soldiers fired Wednesday on students at Bir Zeit University demonstrating for Yasser Arafat. One student was killed and at least six were wounded.

The victim was Sharif Halli Taibe, 23, a fifth-year engineering student from the occupied Gaza Strip. A faculty member who asked not to be identified said Mr. Taibe died en route to a hospital in a car that Israeli soldiers tried to stop.

The facts in the incident were in dispute, however.

The Israeli Army said that troops were called to the university when hundreds of students demonstrated by burning tires and throwing rocks. An army spokesman said the troops fired warning shots, and when the students did not disperse, they "opened fire to extricate themselves."

The army said an officer was wounded when struck in the head by a stone. It confirmed that one student was killed and that six were wounded.

The faculty member said about 100 students began to demonstrate at the old Bir Zeit campus in support of Mr. Arafat's convening Thursday of the Palestine National Council in Jordan.

The instructor said Israeli soldiers opened fire on the students as they prepared to march toward the new Bir Zeit campus, less than a mile away. He said seven to nine were wounded.

The army set up roadblocks around Bir Zeit and began negotiating with the university on how to get the students back to their dormitories.

Two hours later, soldiers manning the roadblocks said the campuses were "totally quiet."

Makassed Hospital in Jerusalem said it treated four students and released two of them. Ramallah Hospital, where the dead student was taken, said it treated one other student.

Bir Zeit, which has about 2,500 students, is one of the largest of the Arab universities in the occupied territories. The faculty member said its student body did not universally support Mr. Arafat.

Before dawn Wednesday, a firebomb was thrown into the yard of the deposed Ramallah mayor, Karim Khalaf, military sources said. The explosion caused light damage to Mr. Khalaf's car but none to his house.

Mr. Khalaf is known as an opponent of Mr. Arafat. In 1980, Mr. Khalaf was one of the West Bank mayors whose legs were blown off by bombs attached to their cars by terrorists.

WORLD BRIEFS

93 More Poles Defect in W. Germany

FLENSBURG, West Germany (AFP) — Ninety-three passengers left a Polish passenger ship Tuesday when it called at the West German port of Travemünde, bringing the total of defectors from two Polish liners to 285 in three days.

The latest defections came from the steamship Rogalin before it left Tuesday night for Copenhagen, police said.

Earlier Tuesday, West German officials revealed defections at Hamburg by 192 of the 608 passengers aboard the Polish cruise liner Stefan Batory, which sailed Tuesday to Rotterdam after a three-day visit. One of the 192 was an East German. All the others were Polish.

U.S. to Reject Honduras Bid for Jets

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States plans to deny a request from Honduras for 12 F-5 fighter planes, a State Department spokesman says. Honduras has asked the United States for the F-5 fighters, along with military aid of \$100 million a year for the next four years and a doubling of economic assistance. Honduras now relies on an aging fleet of French Super Mystère-82 fighters.

The State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said Tuesday, "We are concerned about the threat the arms buildup in Nicaragua poses to the entire region," but added, "I can state that at present we have no plans for providing F-5s to Honduras."

The version of the plane that was requested, the F-5E, is roughly equivalent to the Soviet MiG-21 fighter that the administration is trying to prevent Nicaragua from acquiring. Administration officials have said that MiGs in the hands of the Nicaraguans would alter the balance of power in the region. Earlier this week, a U.S. official in Honduras said the F-5s would also cause "disequilibrium" in the region.

Ethiopia Starts Resettling Refugees

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI) — The Ethiopian government has started the first phase of its planned resettlement program for famine victims, using Soviet military planes to airlift more than 4,000 people from the Tigray capital of Mekele in the north to more fertile areas in the south and west, diplomats said Wednesday.

The government plans to move more than one million people from the worst-hit famine areas of Tigray, Wallo and northern Shoa provinces to resettlement camps of Illubabor, Kaffa and Wollega in the west and south within six months.

In London, meanwhile, a spokesman for Ethiopia's Tigre rebels on Wednesday denied reports from Addis Ababa that Tigre guerrillas had disrupted famine relief efforts in the northern Wallo province town of Korem.

29 Are Confirmed Dead in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Security forces said Wednesday they had recovered 29 bodies from the rubble of a police complex that was leveled during an attack Tuesday by separatist Tamil guerrillas.

A government spokesman said 11 officers were still missing following the assault on the Chavakachcheri station, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the northern capital of Jaffna.

Officials said one group of guerrillas arrived at the police station in a van and opened fire with automatic weapons. A second group attacked the complex from the rear, enabling several guerrillas to slip into the compound and place explosives in two main buildings. Army troops moving to help defend the police station were slowed by mines on approach roads.

For the Record

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, played to a draw Wednesday in the 26th game of the World Chess Championship in Moscow. Mr. Karpov leads 4-0 and needs only two more victories to retain his title. The next match is Friday. (AP)

The next summit conference of the six major Western powers and Japan will take place in Bonn May 2-4, it was announced in Bonn. (AP)

In Italy a four-hour general strike on Wednesday by salaried workers in support of fairer taxation policies closed industrial plants, public offices, banks and schools and halted air, railroad and public transport. (AP)

Full-scale auto production resumed Wednesday at Austin Rover's two Cowley plants in Oxford, England, after its 7,500 assembly workers voted to end a 16-day pay strike, company officials said. (AP)

Italy's Supreme Court of Appeal has ruled that Sergei Antonov Ivanov, 37, one of three Bulgarians indicted for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II in May 1981, will remain under house arrest, legal officials said Wednesday. (UPI)

Report on French Oil Fraud Cites Giscard's Responsibility

New York Times Service

PARIS — A French parliamentary report published here Wednesday accuses former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of

responsibility for approving a fraudulent scheme involving airplanes that could supposedly sniff out oil lying below the ocean floor.

The report was commissioned by Socialist and Communist members of Parliament six months ago after revelations were made that a state-owned oil company, Elf-Aquitaine, had, from 1976 to 1979, paid \$50 million for the development of the supposed technique.

The report says that "without the agreement of the former president of the republic" the operation "could not have taken place."

It also accuses former Prime Minister Raymond Barre of participating in an attempted cover-up of the affair.

The affair began in 1976 when two supposed inventors proposed selling rights to the technique to Elf-Aquitaine.

The report contends that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave the go-ahead without consulting any members of his government, a decision that, the report contends, violated the constitution.

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Heritage Panel's Ideas May Have Less Impact In Reagan's New Term

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Heritage Foundation's "Mandate for Leadership II," a compendium of more than 1,300 proposals for President Ronald Reagan's second term, has attracted plenty of attention. The organization's 1980 "Mandate for Leadership I" became a Bible of sorts for many in the White House.

Some members of the administration kept well-thumbed copies of the document, which has been described as a wish list for the right wing of the Republican Party, within easy reach during the early days of the administration. But many people question whether the new set of proposals will be translated into policy to the same degree as the first.

Mandate II was presented to the cabinet last week, and Heritage Foundation officials said they began making the rounds to department heads to go through the document.

The foundation's thinking — that less government is best — is in line with that of Mr. Reagan.

The president of the foundation, Edwin J. Feulner Jr., has been mentioned recently for the "conservative" slot in the White House if Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, becomes attorney general.

In addition, three dozen or more foundation employees found full- or part-time niches in the government, from the White House to the State Department to the Office of Management and Budget.

The foundation has, however, had far from a perfect batting average. According to a "report card" the foundation issued one year after Mandate I, about 60 percent of its proposals had been adopted or were in the process of being carried out.

Among the successes were many of the ideas on which Mr. Reagan had campaigned in 1980: cuts in many programs and taxes, increases in military spending and reductions in the federal workforce.

The administration also loos-

ened many federal regulations affecting industry and made regulatory agencies less adversarial.

And Mr. Reagan did push through block grants for education and other social programs and latched on to the Heritage idea of "enterprise zones" to revitalize decaying inner-city areas.

But in its first term, the administration did not pursue the idea of abolishing the Education and Energy departments after encountering congressional resistance. It did not try to deregulate trucking, in the face of opposition by the Teamsters, who had endorsed Mr. Reagan. And it increased rather than ended U.S. support for highway maintenance.

Mr. Feulner said he thinks that the administration will do better in following his foundation's lead in its second term.

Others on Capitol Hill and in the White House are more skeptical. "I think their time has sort of passed, at least up here," said a Senate Republican. "Their ideas, or what I've heard of them, are too draconian to be achievable. The political momentum was there four years ago, but it's no longer there now."

U.S. Schools Stressing Moral Values

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

PASADENA, California — Don McDuffie, a Pasadena teacher, has a new curriculum to help enlighten and organize his restless sixth-grade class. R.H. Lannone, an Irwindale principal, saw vandalism and disciplinary problems plummet after similar classes were introduced in his elementary school.

What both had done, in schools facing social problems ranging from poverty to broken homes, was introduce a set of lessons on honesty, generosity, courage and tolerance. These lessons are part of a little-noticed but rapidly growing practice in American education.

The movement has many names — character education, values education, ethical education. At a time of intense controversy over prayer and religion in school, it has begun to offer parents and teachers a way to talk about good and evil without the constitutional taint of religion.

With the help of foundations in San Antonio, Texas, and in this Los Angeles suburb, more than 13,000 U.S. classrooms are discussing values. "Families are disintegrating," according to a brochure distributed by the American Institute for Character Education, spearhead of the

movement. "All too often parents are not able to provide the guidance needed by their children."

"The whole society has in recent years been neglecting how to teach young people to behave," said Frank G. Goble, a wealthy retired engineer whose Thomas Jefferson Research Center here has spent more than \$1 million to promote character education.

Despite its growing popularity in the West, Southwest and Midwest, some school districts are resisting the trend. "We've tried to steer clear of that," said George Hamel, spokesman for the Fairfax County, Virginia, schools. The general feeling, he said, is that "it is not the job of the public schools to teach" moral issues like sex education and values.

Creators of the character-education program argue, however, that results come only when children are forced to confront issues of honesty and self-esteem in special classroom discussions. "When does a child get the opportunity to explore this with anyone?" asked Young Jay Mulkey, president of the San Antonio-based American Institute for Character Education.

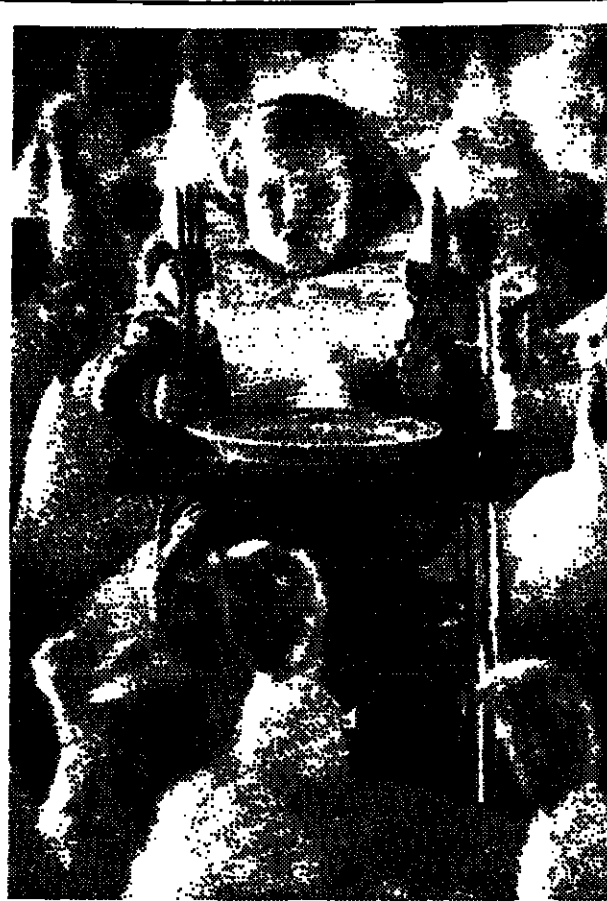
Charles Goulding, school superintendent in Flat Rock, Michigan, said the program had reduced

school vandalism. Officials of the Modesto, California, city schools called character education "a critically important element" in a substantial increase in reading and mathematics scores and a decline in absenteeism.

The program may take 20 minutes a day, three days a week, from the time available for other subjects, but "when you eliminate the discipline problem," Mr. Mulkey said, "you actually have more time to teach."

The movement was begun by Russell C. Hill, owner of a San Antonio printing and office supply company, whose daughter had been killed the night of her high school graduation by a drunk driver. Mr. Hill organized the predecessor of the American Institute for Character Education in 1942 and began to distribute a "Freedom's Code" of universal traits he thought should be taught in school.

In the San Antonio curriculum, the values are listed as: courage and convictions, generosity, kindness and helpfulness, honesty and truthfulness, honor, justice and tolerance, use of time and talents, freedom of choice, freedom of speech, citizenship, right to be an individual, right to equal opportunity and economic security.



TURKEY TIME — Surrounded by turkeys on a farm in Paradise, Pennsylvania, Erin Zerba, 2, is well prepared for Thursday's traditional Thanksgiving holiday dinner.

Reagan May Abolish Education Agency

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan may again seek to abolish the Department of Education, according to a senior White House official.

Mr. Reagan may also try to renew his initiative to shift federal programs "and the money to pay for them" back to the states and localities, said the official, who spoke Tuesday on condition that he not be identified. He said this could be done gradually, in part through the use of more block grants which would give states more leeway to decide how to use federal funds.

Those are two options in a broad array of second-term agenda items — beyond the immediate business of reducing the deficit — that are being studied at the White House.

According to the official, Mr. Reagan earlier this year asked his counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, to develop a possible agenda for "an overall policy plan" for the president's second term. The purpose was to identify larger goals so that Mr. Reagan's policies would not be driven exclusively by the need to reduce the deficit, the official said.

The official added that one goal was to use the second term to carry out, and make more permanent, many of the conservative approaches that Mr. Reagan brought to his first term.

Mr. Meese presented a series of agenda items at a cabinet meeting last week and Mr. Reagan gave him approval to develop them further.

The items, some of which may be laid out in Mr. Reagan's State of the Union and inaugural addresses, include federalism — the term describing the relationship between the federal government and the individual states — renewed focus on world hunger, closer cooperation in space between the government and private industry and improved governmental efficiency, the official said.

However, all of these agenda items will probably take a back seat to the deficit-reduction and tax-simplification proposals that Mr. Reagan intends to make in January, the official said.

The president vowed in his 1980

campaign to abolish the education and energy departments, but never succeeded, and Congress recently has been beefing up education spending. The official said Mr. Reagan believes there is a federal role in education, but no need for a cabinet-level department.

"There is a federal role" in education, the official said, describing it as "providing leadership," such as that of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, which framed a national debate on improving education by issuing a highly critical report last year. The commission's widely acclaimed success has demonstrated that education can be improved without expanding the bureaucracy, the official said.

His comments came at a time when the administration is searching for a replacement for Terrell H. Bell, the education secretary, who resigned after the election.

Pension Cuts Planned

Robert Pear of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration intends to propose cutbacks in the retirement program for federal employees that officials said would produce billions of dollars in long-term savings.

Under the administration plan, as outlined by officials in the Federal Office of Personnel Management, government workers would contribute more to the cost of their pension plan and would be penalized for retiring early. In addition, the annual cost-of-living adjustment for government retirees would be reduced.

Details of the proposals for the Civil Service Retirement System, which must have congressional approval, came to light as officials said the economic slowdown would force further revision of projected deficits. The administration's aim

is to reduce the budget deficit to \$100 billion by the fiscal year 1988; officials have already projected a deficit in the range of \$200 billion that year if there are no changes in federal spending and taxing patterns.

In the year that ended in September, \$21.9 billion was paid to Civil Service retirees and their survivors, an increase of \$1.1 billion over the previous year. About 2.8 million active government workers contribute to the system, which pays benefits to 1.9 million people.

Donald J. Devine, director of the Office of Personnel Management, has approved the cutbacks. Administration officials said the personnel office and the Office of Management and Budget wanted to propose these changes:

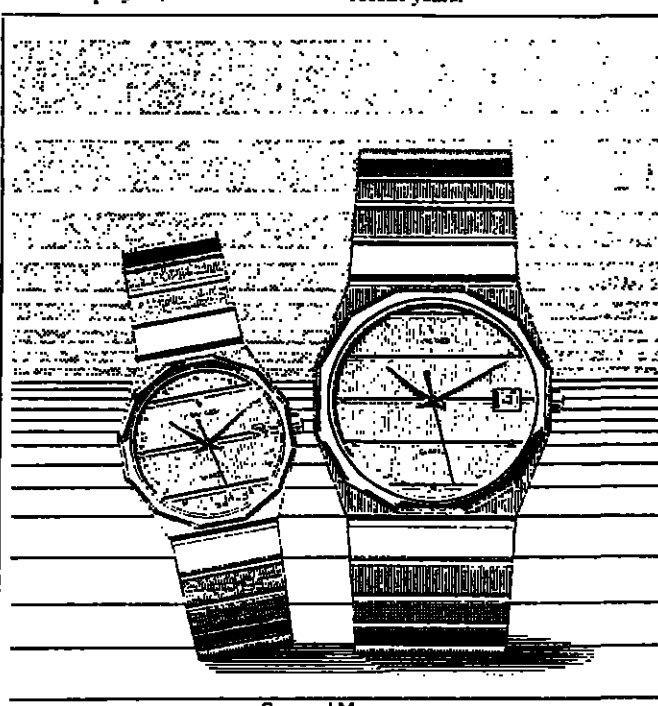
• Employee contributions to the system, now 7 percent of salary, should be increased over two years to 9 percent of salary.

• The cost-of-living adjustment should be equal to the increase in the Consumer Price Index or the increase in salary for active government employees, whichever is less.

The full adjustment would apply only to that portion of benefits up to \$10,000. The portion of an annuity exceeding that amount would rise only 55 percent of the full cost-of-living adjustment. Currently, the entire pension amount is adjusted, based on the price index.

• Government employees who retire early would have their benefits reduced. Under present law, workers with 30 years' government service can retire at the age of 55 with no reduction in their pensions. The proposal would allow retirement at age 55, but would require a reduction of one-half percent a year in payments for people who retired before a specified age, perhaps 62 or 65. Workers already near retirement would not feel the full impact of this change.

The Civil Service proposals would require legislative action. Joseph E. Oglesby, a spokesman for the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, which represents 500,000 annuitants, said they would fight the proposals, as they opposed similar proposals in recent years.



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CORRECTION

The names of M. and Mme RADWAN KARIM KASSAR were omitted from the death notice of M. Joseph KARIM KASSAR published on Wednesday, November 20, 1984.

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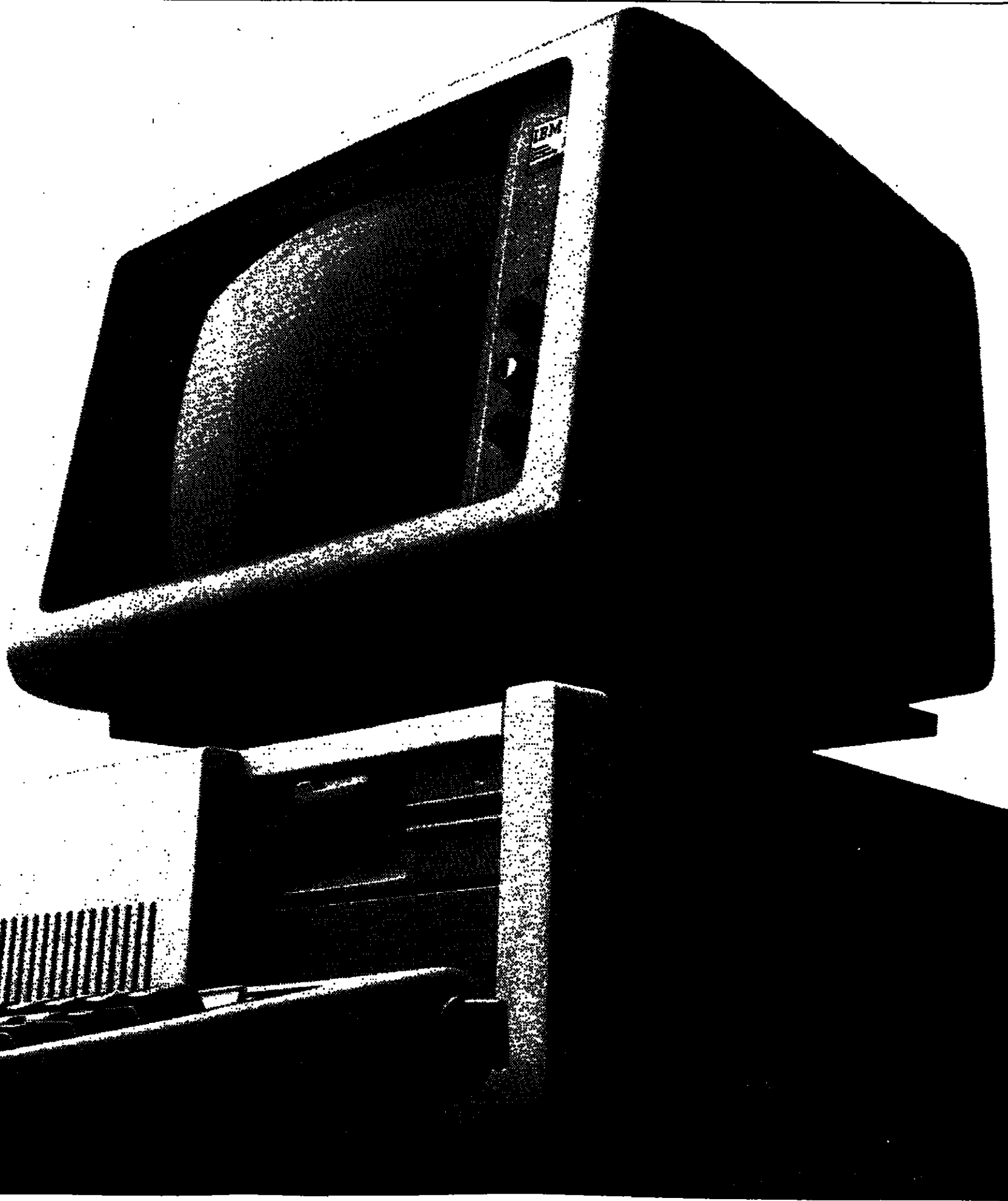
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High-Budget Conservatives

The vehement quarrels breaking out over money inside the Reagan administration are not only entertaining, they are instructive as well. The budget deficit, it now appears, is real and is going to persist for quite a while. In response, some of the most faithful of the administration's conservative idealists have begun to fear that the Reagan revolution is going to get lost in the petty distractions of budget arithmetic. They are dismayed to see decisions being driven by the struggle to get the deficit down. Would it not be nobler, they ask, to rise above mere bookkeeping and move national policy grandly to the right despite it?

You could call it high-budget conservatism, a new phase of the crusade being encouraged by enthusiasts in the White House and elsewhere. Among the current list of conservative causes, a great many would carry substantial costs. Generally they are in the form of highly focused tax reductions designed to induce taxpayers to do what a good conservative administration would want them to do. These proposals come from people who favor letting free markets work unimpeded; but, like other people, they are not opposed to tilting those free-market choices, through the tax system, in the direction of reason and virtue. As usual, reason and virtue do not come cheaply.

For example, President Reagan remains

warmly committed to tuition tax credits. That means federal aid to private schools. And there are the tax incentives to encourage investment and development in enterprise zones. In depressed areas such as the abandoned industrial neighborhoods of big cities. It is the administration's answer to urban renewal, different but not necessarily cheaper.

Since the administration's strategy to increase private savings has not worked, there is now talk of providing more encouragement through larger tax exemptions for interest paid on savings. Interest is a huge component of personal income, nearly equal to Social Security and all the other government transfer payments put together. To reduce income taxes on interest would be another very substantial contribution to the deficit, in the wrong direction.

Perhaps some of these ideas will seem implausible even to readers who consider themselves conservatives. But running through them is a message that is going to become more seductive. It suggests that since the deficit is already so large, and the efforts to reduce it so futile, why bother? Why not ignore it and have a little fun? If that insidious idea gains momentum, it will sharply increase the threat of rising inflation and much higher interest rates — a threat that is already quite large enough.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

This Is the Wrong Stuff

The romance of space beckons, but there is a considerable impediment: the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

With the space shuttle program nearly developed, the agency's next big goal is a manned space station. The project, to cost at least \$8 billion, received President Reagan's blessing last January. But what could a manned space station do that cannot be accomplished far more cheaply by the shuttle and by automated space platforms? What further goal would a manned space station advance?

NASA has no convincing answers, perhaps because the reason for pushing the space station is primarily bureaucratic. It is a big-ticket, make-work program to keep the agency busy after the shuttle. And it has to be a manned space station because NASA deems human presence essential to retain public support.

The agency miscalculates. The best way to preserve support for a space program is to pursue goals that are new, worthwhile and technologically challenging. It will not take the public long to recognize that the manned space station is none of these.

NASA's business is exploring frontiers, in space and in technology. But the agency has starved its advanced space research for a decade in order to develop the shuttle. Key technologies such as advanced propulsion, machine intelligence and robotics have been neglected, according to an advisory panel to Congress's Office of Technology Assessment.

As the panel concluded in a recent report, the concept of the manned space station is old, unlikely to have much "technology-forcing effect." Like the shuttle, such a station will absorb most of NASA's budget, continuing the squeeze on the eminently successful space-

craft missions to explore other planets. What should NASA be doing? Setting worthwhile goals and trying to achieve them with automated spacecraft as well as by sending men into space. A case might one day be made for a manned station. There is probably a much bigger bang for the buck in advanced robotics.

NASA contends that a manned space station would be useful for manufacturing, for servicing satellites and for studying humans in space. But most such activities can be done by the present or improved shuttle. Indeed, the Office of Technology Assessment experts say that everything NASA proposes can be done with an automated space station. If we are willing to wait the five years it would take to develop the necessary equipment. The wait would be well worthwhile.

There is a place for humans in space and a place for automated spacecraft. The next phase of exploring and exploiting space could almost certainly be undertaken more efficiently, and perhaps more spectacularly, with robots. By insisting on a policy of humans first, NASA risks massive mispending that can retard space policy for decades. Inviting senators to junk the space shuttle is no substitute for a sound space policy.

"The Right Stuff" is playing on cable television in the United States this month, and it reminds us of the challenge and romance of space — how to bring out the best in ourselves by daring greatly. The problem with NASA and a manned space station is that it does not dare at all. It has barely as much challenge as putting a new base in Antarctica, as much romance as turning astronauts into teamsters. It is the wrong stuff.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Baby Fae's Life and Death

Just because Baby Fae survived for 20 days with a baboon's heart does not mean the experiment was a success. Neither does her death mean failure. But her surgeon, Dr. Leonard Bailey, was premature in contending that Baby Fae "has opened new vistas for all, including unborn infants with similar lethal heart diseases."

It is too early to tell whether the operation represents a bizarre blind alley, an interesting but premature development or a promising first step. Artificial hearts and kidneys can never equal the biological machinery they mimic. But human donor organs are in short supply and often too little compatible with the patient's immune system. Use of animal hearts, combined with new drugs that prevent rejection of organs, seems an approach worth exploring, particularly for infants for whom donated human hearts are apparently rare.

But questions remain. Are human infant hearts really so rare? Many infants die in the hospital. Can their organs not be used? Even if animals are necessary as donors, is there yet a credible basis for taking the operation to humans? Heart surgeons, even as a community, do not always act responsibly, as demonstrated by the rash of premature human heart transplants a decade ago.

Dr. Bailey prepared for the experiment on Baby Fae with extensive work on animal-to-animal transplants, although none of the animals lived more than six months. Still, he persuaded the hospital ethics committee to let

him try. To require perfection in animals before trying a technique in humans would thwart new clinical methods.

A single trial is not enough to prove a technique. If the experiment on Baby Fae was justified, so too is a second in the series Dr. Bailey plans. But both the animal data and those on Baby Fae should be published and criticized first. It was overhasty for Dr. Bailey to tell the American Medical Association in an interview published last Friday, "I really believe that [Baby Fae] will celebrate more than one birthday with her new heart."

Are animal hearts not bound to provoke stronger immune attack than human grafts? Dr. Bailey insists that the baboon heart was rejected no more fiercely than a human heart would have been. Maybe so, but Baby Fae died after her kidneys failed, and kidney damage is a possible side effect of the drugs that suppress the immune system. Could the age of cyclosporin used to help her retain the baboon heart have impaired her kidneys? Dr. Bailey thinks not, but the point is unclear.

Medical experiments should not be unduly inhibited, nor freed from oversight. The Baby Fae case exhibits reasonable controls at work — review by an ethics committee, the obtaining of informed consent from Baby Fae's parents and scrutiny by press and public. Some physicians might prefer no review, but along with their right to experiment comes the duty to listen to and answer criticism.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR NOV. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: France's New Boat-Automobile
PARIS — The French Ministry of War now has a new combination auto-boat and automobile, known as the "auto-canon Ravallier," which can travel either on land or in the water. The boat-automobile has the appearance of a large auto-boat with wheels fixed fore and aft, the axles mounted on springs as in an ordinary automobile. The wheels are fitted with the usual pneumatic automobile tires. The machine, which does not require a bridge in order to cross a river, has already been successfully subjected to severe tests. It finds no difficulty in leaving the water and mounts river banks with ease. On the road the machine travels about 40 kilometers an hour, and in the water 10 to 12 kilometers.

1934: Britain Studies Indian Reforms
LONDON — The British policy of conferring upon India additional but still limited powers of self-government was advanced a step by publication of the report of the Parliamentary Commission on Indian Constitutional Reform (Nov. 21). The report forms the basis for the bill which will be introduced into Parliament shortly. It endorses the plan of an All-Indian Federation composed of autonomous units including the present British Indian provinces and native states: confers an increased measure of local self-government in the provinces; provides for a bicameral all-Indian legislature to deal with matters of nation-wide interest; and envisages the creation in India of a Parliamentary system of representative government.

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'America, You Have It Better'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "America, you have it better." The famous salute-cum-lament from Goethe provides a fit text for this year's Thanksgiving sermon.

Comparison with the old countries from which the pilgrims and so many other forefathers hailed offers the best measure of America's good fortune. The United States is prosperous and exciting — a wonderful place to live — because there is room to move and a spirit that keeps things moving.

The Soviet Union affords the most illuminating contrast. The Soviet system strains to supply basics to its people. Rulers have to worry about according even bits of free choice to those they rule. So there is a leadership crisis as the old Kremlin gang struggles to prevent the mantle from passing to a new gang.

Experimentation in other Communist countries, however, is viewed with paranoid horror. In reaction, the East Europeans, Chinese — and now even the Vietnamese, North Koreans and Cubans — steal away from Soviet leadership, and edge toward countries friendly to the United States. Third World nations, badly in debt and needing more capital, also turn from a model once considered attractive. Except for pure military might, the Russians pose no threat.

Political and social gridlock tie up most of the industrialized democracies as well. Margaret Thatcher's government wars with the trade unions. Helmut Kohl reels from the impact of a scandal growing out of private financing of West Germany's political

parties. Francois Mitterrand's effort to appease the left wing of his Socialist Party brought France economic troubles, and now he faces embarrassment in Chad.

A sense of fatigue, a tired lull, characterizes Western Europe.

The flood of foreign investment into the United States shows that the dynamic elements in Europe are betting on America. With reason. During the past year unemployment has come down by 15 percent of the total. Inflation, now under 5 percent, shows no sign of reviving. With prices holding steady, the Federal Reserve Board can continue to pour money into the system. Despite an easing of the economic boom, expressed in the 1.9-percent growth rate in the third quarter, there does not have to be an early recession.

Underlying this performance are millions of individual decisions. In every corner of the economy — in aviation, autos, banking, communications and so forth — management is shaking itself up. The labor unions in the smokestack industries settle for contracts that encourage their members to move to new jobs. Countless workers have left Pittsburgh and Detroit to try their luck in the centers of the Sunbelt.

Space facilitates the transition. The United States has a Sunbelt to which workers and industries can repair. No such animal exists in Europe. But more important than mere geography

is the spirit of adventure. The get-up-and-go that Whitman celebrated in his odes to the Open Road continues at the heart of the national culture.

Americans do not hold tight to the relics of past glory. The country keeps moving on at a furious pace. High tech is not just a fad for a few celebrated places around Boston, Austin and San Francisco. State educational systems around the country are being revamped to teach the new skills. Households at every level are going electronic. The most hidebound of companies — General Motors Corp. — has been reshaped to accommodate the new demand.

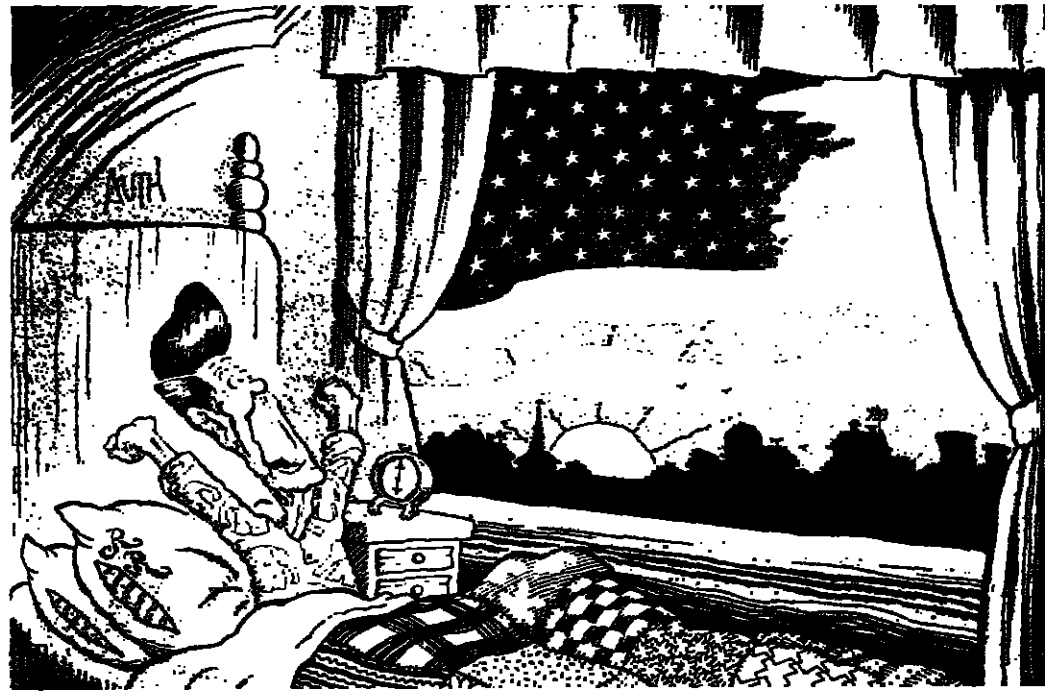
Out of all the dynamism comes a new national spirit. The country feels good about itself. Patriotic themes are glorified everywhere. Winning is celebrated, and taking risks is universally encouraged.

By itself the shift in mood represents a considerable achievement. That is why the country has flipped for President Reagan. By steady cheerfulness, he exemplifies the recovery of confidence.

But can it be sustained? The skies are black with gathering clouds. Huge deficits, an overvalued dollar and record trade imbalances portend woes to come. With them will come fights with Japan over imports, and with Europe over defense costs and the maintenance of troops abroad. The Russians can take heart.

Still, for now, America rides high. As rarely before in the recent past, this is a moment for giving thanks.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Keeping the U.S. Image Is a Curiously Tough Job

By George R. Urban

The writer directs Radio Free Europe.

MUNICH — It is a political curiosity of our time that the nation that invented Madison Avenue should be so poor in conveying the truth to Germans, Russians, Frenchmen and Bulgarians about the real nature of U.S. society, the values Americans cherish and the traditions that make its democracy what it is.

Sitting among delegates at the United Nations or listening to the Dutch or the Mexicans talking among themselves, one is struck by a puzzling phenomenon: The totalitarian world has succeeded in hijacking the language of international communications and defining the terms in which American society is described and often described itself.

America, in this light, is rapacious, exploitative, imperialistic, vacuous and lacking compassion. The Communist world, usually described as "socialist," and much of the Third World, too, are peace-loving, progressive, compassionate, egalitarian and fraternal. America is mixed in the sins of capitalism; the others stand for enlightenment and public virtue.

This vocabulary has come to stick not because it reflects the truth but because democratic societies, the United States in particular, are essentially defensive policies that have no experience in articulating their values in ideological language. The United States has no overall design on the world. It is a reluctant communicator of anything that might sound like an American ideology.

That touch of subtle self-righteousness and civilized hypocrisy that has made the British and the French into persuasive disseminators of the values of their civilization is utterly lacking in American political culture. Americans no longer believe that they have a "manifest destiny," much less that it might be in the public interest to propagate American premises with anything smacking of pride of achievement or a sense of leadership. A country as imperfect as the United States, certain keepers of the puritanical conscience tell us, has nothing to teach the world.

The custodians of the U.S. image on the world's airwaves have their work cut out for them. They have to represent the interest of a world power that is reluctant to be a world power, distrusts any balance-of-power politics and has the notion of supernatural morality so embedded in its psyche that it frequently cannot decide whether it is really involved, as it says it is, in some international conflict or is adjudicating the quarrels of less-enlightened people.

This referee complex is the despair of America's allies and makes the lives of those who have to represent and interpret the United States abroad exceptionally difficult. Skeptical Europeans remark jokingly, but with only slight exaggeration, that America has never quite made up its mind whether it is a church or a country — that Americans enjoy their power sadly because, for a mortal person, that is the only way that power can be enjoyed. They chide Americans for paying no heed to Ma-

chiavelli's warning that it is wiser for the prince, if a choice has to be made, to be feared than to be loved.

These are, in many ways, engaging characteristics, for they depict a society that lacks any sense of braggadocio, has no taste for imperialism and does not even like to tell the world about its virtues — and when it does, tends to do it with so many reservations that it does it badly.

The ugly American, the uncultured American, as stereotypes, do not correspond to real life, but they are images of great power in the world because the reputation of Americans, like some superior French wines, does not travel well. It is marred by a quarrelsome political class, a lack of self-confidence in dealing with foreigners, an iconoclastic intelligentsia and a media establishment whose ruling passion is the destruction of the reputation of elected U.S. leaders.

Have compassion, then, for the men and women who run the U.S. Information Agency, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America. Soviet propaganda and disinformation are only one of their headaches; the inhibitions of American political culture are another and almost as powerful. The domestic tail tends to wag the dog, and with its body out of balance, the dog tends to whimper when it ought to bark.

The New York Times

1,000-Mile Curtain on Afghans' Plight

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — The French journalist Jacques Aubouchar was seized by Soviet soldiers in an ambush in Afghanistan on Sept. 17, held in Kabul for more than a month and sentenced to 18 years in prison. Although the French government obtained his release in late October, Vitaly S. Smirnov, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, warned that "from now on, bandits and the so-called terrorists accompanying them will be killed."

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the open border between Pakistan and Afghanistan has become the only route for uncensored information about developments in that distant land. Millions of Afghan refugees have fled to Pakistan, each with a story. Resistance fighters who come to Pakistan seeking arms and support also bring news. Journalists who, with rare exceptions, have been denied legal entry into Afghanistan, go to the border towns in Pakistan for information. A small number of reporters, like Mr. Aubouchar, have made their way from Pakistan into Afghan territory to cover the war.

The Pakistan-Afghan border, defined by rugged mountain ranges, is more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) long and crossed by hundreds of secret passes. Closing it will be a monumental undertaking, yet it is deemed necessary by Moscow, not only to prevent the flow of arms to the rebels but also to keep information from getting out.

In interviews with more than 100

Afghan refugees in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier province last month, I discovered what the Russians are so eager to conceal: The Soviet Army clearly wants a free hand to continue its campaign of relentless terror in Afghanistan without exposure to the outside world. Moreover, the Russians want to conceal the fact that the conflict is not a struggle among Afghans, or a fight against "the imperialist invaders," as many Soviet citizens believe, but a war waged primarily by Soviet forces against the Afghan people.

Three classic situations — each disastrous to helpless civilians — have come together in Afghanistan: invasion by a superpower that wages indiscriminate warfare against an entire population, unbridled violence sanctioned by a puppet government and the imposition of totalitarian controls over every aspect of daily life. The results have been hundreds of thousands of civilian casualties, an estimated four million to five million refugees, thousands of political prisoners and incalculable suffering.

Terror is the basis of Soviet policy. It is used in the countryside to intimidate villagers and prevent them from helping the resistance. Unable to trust Afghan recruits, who frequently defect to the resistance, Soviet bomber pilots and

ground troops have taken the lead. Whole villages are bombed into oblivion, sometimes as a reprisal after a guerrilla attack, sometimes for no reason at all.

Soviet soldiers enter the villages, selecting noncombatant men, women and children at random to be shot, dynamited, beheaded or burned alive. Houses are looted, animals killed and crops burned.

The totalitarian controls being imposed on the cities are also based on terror. The party controls the courts, press, universities and other institutions. People are arrested on the slightest suspicion, thrown into prison or summarily executed. Torture is routine and vicious; several victims I interviewed described their torturers as Soviet soldiers.

The Russians claim they are bringing progress to the Afghans, who for centuries have followed unchanging tribal customs in their remote land. But the "progress" they have introduced consists of MiG-25 jet bombers and helicopter gunships bringing unexpected death and destruction to a beleaguered population. If their troops are successful in closing off access from Pakistan, Soviet "progress" will also result in an Afghanistan more remote than ever before, its sufferings unknown to the outside world.

The writer is executive director of Helsinki Watch, which is preparing a report on human rights in Afghanistan. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Give Alfonsín Some Room to Breathe

By Emilio J. Cárdenas

BUENOS AIRES — After nearly a year in office, President Raúl Alfonsín's mystique remains. But the legacy of government by threat and violence also remains. Unless more rational methods of problem-solving are adopted, this legacy may shatter the fragile democracy.

Polls show that a majority of Argentines continue to support Mr. Alfonsín, who delivered them from a long nightmare. Demagogues, fanatics and military rulers had created an unreal world where, for years, mobs and government-by-command dominated political decisions.

Unfortunately, the people do not yet seem content to trust elected representatives to shape long-term national policy. In a country stifled by hyperinflation and a \$45-billion foreign debt, the unions called a general strike after only nine months of democratic government. It was a failure. Organized labor had waited three years before taking that step against the military. Sectoral strikes abound. Marches are commonplace. People impatiently continue to focus on short-term demands.

Protest is essential to democracy. But demonstrations and slogans do not contribute to the dialogue necessary to overcome grave problems.

The legacy of totalitarianism can be seductive, even hypnotic. Juan Perón exploited that legacy to become Argentina's most powerful authoritarian — leader of the century. But democracy, based on respect

for the individual, cannot rely on strong-arm tactics. Accomplishment, not luxury, enables democratic governments to survive.

The recently revived democratic institutions must learn this lesson. Congressmen on their way to their debates frequently pass through shouting crowds in the streets demonstrating for or against the issue of the day. This unsettled atmosphere, along with inexperience and disorganization, handicaps the Congress.

In this charged atmosphere, Mr. Alfonsín has already tackled some significant issues. Take the recent banking and insurance workers' law. Congress, yielding to union pressures, passed the measure. Even members of the president's party went along. The bill granted so many costly benefits to workers in that sector that, despite crowds chanting outside, the president vetoed it. Despite dire predictions of political turmoil, nothing happened; the logrolling opposition wilted before the president's courage and reason.

Mr. Alfonsín has also taken the initiative on energy policy. Argentina has oil but no money to invest in recovering that oil. To avert the need to import oil and borrow more foreign funds, the government ratified a contract negotiated by the military in 1979 with a foreign oil company, Shell. The contract stirred strong ve-

nophobic feelings among Argentines, but Mr. Alfonsín approved it.

In foreign affairs, he has acted wisely despite strong opposition. Aided by papal mediation, he initiated a treaty with Chile that would settle the 100-year dispute over sovereignty over three Beagle Channel islands. An agreement was reached with the International Monetary Fund — often viewed in Argentina as an agent of imperialism — finally clearing the way for negotiations on the refinancing of the external debt.

Though risky, these political decisions have not produced a backlash. Instead, they show that a president who thinks and has begun to perform can convince Argentines to act together, to stop shouting, to accept the world as it is and not as some of them parochially would like it to be. If confidence in government is created, work and effort will increase and a long-term perspective may emerge in Argentine politics.

But Mr. Alfonsín needs time and cooperation. If he is left to face Argentina's grave problems alone, without domestic and foreign understanding, shouts may again drown out the voice of reason — and with it the hopes for lasting democracy.

The writer is professor of law at the University of Buenos Aires and Argentine Catholic University and adjunct professor of law at the University of Illinois. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS

Khomeini in Control

I am amazed at the accuracy of the Nov. 17 report, "Six Years After Storm, Khomeini's Government Appears Firmly in Control" by John Kifner. Exiled Iranian opposition leaders have repeatedly predicted the early downfall of the regime; others believe that after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini the system will collapse. All this is wishful thinking.

Mr. Kifner's assessment concerning the division of Iran's ruling hierarchy into two opposite factions — radical and conservative — and their sharp differences on the questions of land reform and foreign trade is very correct indeed. They also differ sharply on Iran's continuation of the war with Iraq.

HOUSHANG RAZMARA, Bagneux, France.

Ukrainian Christianity

Regarding the opinion column "With or Without Visits From the Pope" (Oct. 22) by Leopold Unger: The writer says that "the Soviet leadership is already preparing the propaganda for 1988, when it will have to face the 1,000th anniversary of Russia's Christianization."

It was not Russia that accepted Christianity as a state religion in 988. Christianity as a state religion, as such, did not exist at that time.

IRYNA KAPUSTYNSKYJ, Munich.

Tory Minister Assails Policy Of Thatcher

United Press International

LONDON — The economic policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain have been attacked by one of her cabinet ministers.

The secretary of state for energy, Peter Walker, in a speech Tuesday evening, compared the current high rate of unemployment to the Depression of the 1930s and criticized the Conservative Party government of Mrs. Thatcher for doing nothing about it.

"Today we are able to cushion the harshest economic hardships of the unemployed. But the social waste is still the same, the human debilitation just as bad, the affront to dignity just as tragic as it was in the 1930s," Mr. Walker said.

And in some ways, he added, "the dangers to our social cohesion are even greater. Some of Britain's blackest unemployment areas are



Peter Walker

where the British are black. A generation of black youngsters is growing up, most of whom have never known work."

Mr. Walker made his remarks in the first annual Harold Macmillan lecture to an audience of Young Conservatives, and quoted from the former Conservative Party prime minister.

He emphasized the belief of Mr. Macmillan, now the Earl of Stockton, in the "middle way" as the true tradition of Conservative politics, and endorsed his view that government could and should do something to keep unemployment down.

This was seen as an attack on the prime minister's policies, which hold that nothing can be done directly by government to reduce unemployment levels.

Mr. Walker is the last of the so-called "wets," or conservatives opposed to the government's hard-line monetarist policies, still in the Thatcher cabinet.

His position was believed safe despite his attack because of his handling of the miners' strike, which has immobilized Britain's coal fields for more than 36 weeks.

Lord Stockton made a veiled attack on government policies in his maiden speech to the House of Lords last week. He served as prime minister from 1957 to 1963.

More Miners End Strike At U.K. Pits

United Press International

LONDON — Striking British miners blocked roads in the north of England with burning barricades and lengths of rail track Wednesday, as miners in North Wales abandoned the nine-month nationwide coal strike, causing a major split in strikers' ranks.

The state-owned National Coal Board said a further 570 miners returned to work on Wednesday, bringing to 3,278 the number of miners who have left the strike this week.

Leaders of the North Wales National Union of Mineworkers pulled out of the strike on Tuesday, a day when 940 miners joined the drift back to work to qualify for a \$1,765 package of pre-Christmas bonuses and wages. The coal board promised the bonuses to miners who returned to work by Friday.

Although the North Wales area has only two mines and 1,070 miners, the Welsh decision opened the first official rift in the strike that began in March against the coal board's plans to close 20 unprofitable mines and cut 20,000 jobs.

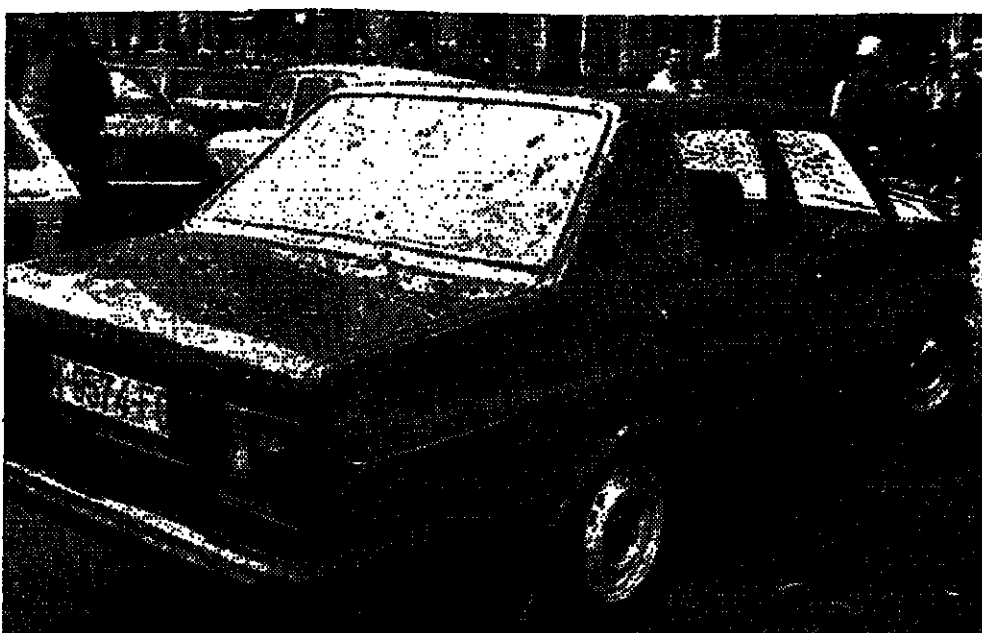
In South Yorkshire, striking miners at Thurnscoe, near Barnsley, dropped a length of steel rail track from a railroad bridge onto a police vehicle on Tuesday night.

Other police vehicles were pelted with stones, and a car was pushed down an embankment.

The coal board said 81 percent of miners in North Wales had returned to work.

"We have to recognize the fact that our members have voted with their feet," said Ray Ellis, president of the North Wales miners' union.

The coal board said that 10,000 miners have returned to work this month. However, the miners' union president, Arthur Scargill, challenged these figures Tuesday night in a speech to striking miners.



General Luis Roson Perez was in this car Wednesday when he was wounded by gunmen.

Chilean Admiral Assails Beagle Pact

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Chile's naval commander has said a treaty with Argentina governing the Beagle Channel, a strip of water that has been the source of tension between the two countries for 100 years, will not be approved by the military junta until changes are made.

"Changes must be made, because the treaty is not favorable to Chile," Admiral José Toribio Merino said Tuesday. The treaty's terms were announced a month ago after almost six years of mediation by the Vatican.

The admiral's statement, which occurred only hours after Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle announced the Beagle Channel treaty was scheduled to be signed on Nov. 29 at the Vatican, was expected to delay final settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

The treaty grants Chile sovereignty over three small islands at the eastern entrance to the Beagle Channel.

Admiral Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy and member of the four-man ruling junta, objected that in return, Chile had renounced

its rights over the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

"The navy has made observations to the Foreign Ministry and to the presidency, but they have not been taken into account," Admiral Merino said.

Argentinians have been asked by President Raúl Alfonsín to approve the treaty in a national plebiscite Sunday.

Once it has been signed, the treaty must still be ratified by the Argentine Congress and Chile's military junta, which exercises legislative power in Chile.

South Africa Homeland: Little Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

way here that points the traveler to KwaNdebele, no visible sign of a frontier beyond the evident transition from empty, white-owned land to the huddled shanties of the homeland.

All in all, South Africa boasts 10 homelands, four of them "independent," covering 13 percent of the land surface within the nation's traditional frontiers, and home, according to the 1980 census, to more than half of a black population estimated then at 21 million.

South Africa, sometimes, seems to be a nation of statistics that frame small miseries as cold arithmetic. Thus, the company that operates the blue buses that transport the workers said in a recent survey that, in April, 261 buses made 11,984 trips between here and Pretoria for a total of 914,000 passenger-trips.

While unrest has swept parts of urban South Africa, the man said, "people here are too poor to demonstrate."

"And, anyway," he said, "there's nothing to attack here, nothing to burn down."

Nothing, that is, beyond the corrugated metal that is home to most people, like Sanyana Mahlangu, who said she was removed from her unlawful plot and moved here three years ago.

She moved finally moved to a plot of her own last Thursday, erecting a temporary place of metal, until she could build a permanent place, also of metal. On the yellow truck that carried her goods, under a green tarpaulin, were the props of an uncluttered life — a bedroll and pans, kitchen cabinets, a baby's bathtub and a mongrel pup that whimpered at the gusts of wind and rain.

Once independence is declared, all those who have KwaNdebele citizenship cease by law to be South Africans.

The authorities provide schools and water and pit latrines. The roads are graded, if muddy.

A social worker, with intimate knowledge of the homeland, said: "On paper it probably all looks OK. But when you start moving away from your desk to put it into practice, that's when the problems arrive. There's no way you can be self-reliant at KwaNdebele. You have to go outside to make a living."

In 1983 a total of 65,405 workers from KwaNdebele were "requisitioned" by white official groups to work in "white" areas. On an average weekday, according to the bus company, around 15,000 workers are taken into Pretoria to work either there or in other places nearby.

The "daily" commuters, however, make up only 18 percent of the work force, according to another survey, while those who return home only once a month constitute 43 percent. The figures suggest that 83,000 people commute in one way or another to "white" South Africa.

The population is 50 percent larger than it was estimated to be three years ago, swollen by those

Greens in Hesse End Support for Social Democrats

New York Times Service

BONN — The Greens party has withdrawn its support for the minority Social Democratic state government in Hesse to protest a decision permitting the expansion of a plutonium-enrichment plant in Hanau.

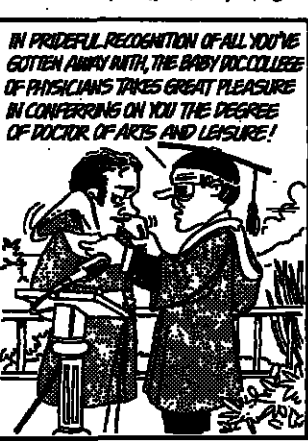
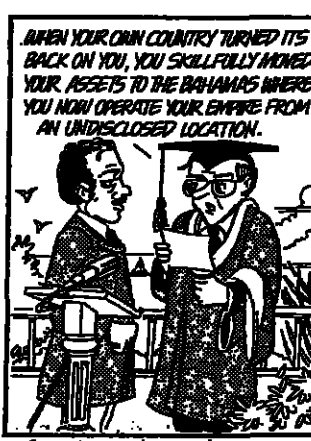
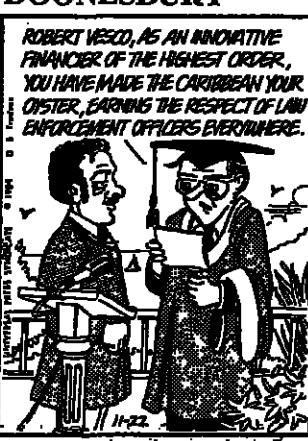
The decision Tuesday by the environmentalist, anti-nuclear Greens ended 11 months of cooperation with the Social Democrats in Hesse. The agreement had been a model for majority building that had been closely watched as a possible formula for governing the country after the 1987 general elections.

While not formally entering a coalition with the Social Democrats, the Greens in the state parliament had enabled Holger Börner, the governor, to remain in power. Abandonment by the Greens appears to force Mr. Börner to try to govern by seeking votes from different parties on different issues.

Karl Kerschens, a Greens member of the Hesse parliament, said his party had made the decision after being told Monday that Mr. Börner's cabinet had approved the expansion of a privately owned plutonium-enrichment plant in Hanau.

One of the Greens' central tenets is opposition to nuclear energy, and Mr. Kerschens said extension of the plant endangered Hesse's environment and could lead to its use for the production of nuclear weapons.

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Westmoreland Pressed On Number of Troops

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Moments after General William C. Westmoreland testified that he "never" lied to his superiors in a 36-year military career, lawyers for CBS began their effort to show that, in fact, the general had deceived President Lyndon B. Johnson about enemy strength in South Vietnam in 1967.

David Boies, the principal attorney for CBS in the general's \$120-million libel suit against the network, opened his cross-examination of the plaintiff Tuesday by suggesting that, on several occasions, General Westmoreland had presented the president with estimates of Communist strength that he knew were too low.

The retired general, 70, said repeatedly that he had "little recollection" of discussing enemy troop estimates with the president and that, in any case, he relied for the figures he used on his intelligence chief in Saigon, Major General Joseph A. McChristian.

General Westmoreland, who seemed confident and comfortable under direct examination during the past week, appeared ill at ease and impatient under an hour and a half of questioning by Mr. Boies. His memory seemed faulty — "I can't recall," he said time and again — as he fidgeted with his hands and glanced at the ceiling of the crowded courtroom.

The general, who commanded American forces in Vietnam between 1964 and 1968, said at one point that he "had no choice but to accept the judgment" of General McChristian on the size of enemy forces, at least before the summer of 1967.

But General Westmoreland had previously testified that in 1967 he overruled a recommendation by General McChristian and decided to exclude the Viet Cong's self-defense units from the official military listing of enemy strength known as the order of battle.

The general's suit stems from a 1982 CBS Reports documentary titled "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception." Both the producer of the documentary, George Crile, and its narrator, Mike Wallace, are also defendants in the case, as is Samuel A. Adams, a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency who served as a paid consultant for the documentary.

According to the documentary, senior military intelligence officials engaged in a "conspiracy" to minimize the size and nature of enemy forces in South Vietnam in the year

before the Tet offensive of January 1968, to make it appear that the United States was winning the war.

As a result, Mr. Wallace said on the broadcast, the president, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and American troops, as well as the American public, were left "totally unprepared" for the magnitude of the Tet attack.

General Westmoreland, under cross-examination, said that he rarely if ever discussed enemy troop figures with the president because he found Mr. Johnson to be "very well briefed" by Walt W. Rostow, the president's special assistant for national security affairs.

Sharon Says He Backed Using Phalangist Forces

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ariel Sharon has testified that he had approved of sending Phalangist forces into Palestinian camps where hundreds of civilians died in a massacre.

Under cross-examination Tuesday in his libel trial against Time magazine, Mr. Sharon said he had not expected the massacre to take place because there had been no mass killing of civilians since the Israeli armed forces moved into Lebanon in June 1982.

"When it comes to human life, every casualty is a tragedy," he said, "but since we entered Lebanon, it never happened, never happened, that there were mass killings of people."

600 French Seek 5 Astronaut Posts

Agence France-Press
PARIS — About 600 candidates have answered a French government appeal for five astronauts for France's 1985-93 space program. It was announced here.

France has two fully fledged Soviet-trained astronauts, both air force pilots. Captain Jean-Loup Chrétien has accomplished a mission in a Soviet spacecraft, and Captain Patrick Baudry will join a U.S. space mission in February or March.

The National Space Study Center is planning a French-manned space flight every two years but is meeting with financial problems, a spokesman said Wednesday.



Elias M. Freij of Bethlehem

PLO Under Chairman Arafat: Adrift on a Sea of Indecision?

(Continued from Page 1)

and substantial minority that is not necessarily pro-Syrian but that takes exception to these views. Some West Bank leaders, such as the writer Ibrahim Dakkak, argue that Mr. Arafat must continue to try to forge a compromise position among all segments of Palestinian public opinion.

Otherwise, they say, he and the PLO will lose their claim to be representative of the Palestinian people.

Still, the majority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip seems to favor some kind of political initiative, and soon, by Mr. Arafat, preferably in coordination with King Hussein.

Mr. Arafat may have the hearts and minds of the West Bank people, but King Hussein has their pocketbooks, their passports, their trade links with the Arab world, their bank accounts, and many of their salaries, and these provide strong incentives for people to want a joint PLO-Jordanian initiative.

The sense of urgency that many in the West Bank and Gaza seem to feel is the result of three developments in the last few months.

The first involves changes in the political environment, including the election as Israeli prime minister of Shimon Peres, who is at least willing to consider a territorial compromise on the West Bank; the re-election of President Ronald Reagan and the prospect that he may reintroduce his own peace initiative calling for the creation of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza in federation with Jordan; the re-establishment of relations between Jordan and Egypt, which potentially strengthens Mr. Arafat's hand against Syria; and, finally, the backdrop of all the new Jewish settlements that have been erected by the Likud government in the last seven years and the pressure they continue to put on Palestinian land holdings.

These factors have combined to make many Palestinians feel, perhaps for the first time since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, that the time is ripe for action.

A second factor feeding the Palestinian sense of urgency is the increase in Jewish terrorism, some in retaliation for Arab acts of terror and some from extremist Jewish Messianic movements.

Referring to Rabbi Meir Kahane, the radical founder of the Jewish Defense League, Ibrahim Dakkak, a noted Palestinian economist, said, "Kahane, the popularity of right-wing parties among the young, the Jewish terrorists, the attack on an Arab bus are all making us feel that we are not physically safe anymore."

The third reason people in the West Bank and Gaza are increasingly demanding that Mr. Arafat make some clear-cut move has to do with their perception of what has happened to the PLO since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Syrian onslaught against pro-Arafat forces in Tripoli.

As an organization, the PLO was unique in Palestinian politics because it embodied during its heyday three attributes that no Palestinian organization in history had combined before — unity, independence and relevance.

The PLO was relatively unified in that it could claim to speak on behalf of all Palestinians. It was relatively independent in the sense that it had physical space of its own, first in Amman, then in Beirut, where it could make decisions of its own and enforce discipline.

And finally, thanks to the first two attributes and Arab oil, the PLO was relevant to the political process in the Middle East.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon robbed Mr. Arafat of his space and forced him to make a difficult choice among these attributes. He could keep his organization unified, but only by giving up its independence and toeing the Syrian line.

He could keep his independence by holding up in Tunis and making whatever decisions he felt the majority wanted, but only at the expense of giving up the PLO's unity because this would lead to a formal break with the pro-Syrians.

Finally, he could elect to make no choice at all, but only at the expense of giving up the PLO's relevance to the political process in the Middle East. That is the path that Mr. Arafat seems to have followed for the past year.

But people in the West Bank and Gaza now seem to be telling the PLO chairman that since the Syrians have, in effect, split his organization under his feet — by sponsoring the rebellion of Mr. Musa after Mr. Arafat almost went along with King Hussein on the Reagan plan in April 1983 — he may as well go all the way now. He has enough legitimacy to carry the masses even with a split.

For several years, some Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza have been asking themselves whether the PLO has not become so preoccupied with confronting the challenges posed to it by Arab governments that it has lost touch with the reality of the Palestinians living under occupation, those whose daily lives are entirely devoted to dealing with the Israelis.

"I want to ask all of the PLO leaders whether they really have a plan for our people in 1990," Mr. Freij said. "Do the PLO leaders realize what would be the danger confronting us with continuing settlements, continuing loss of land?"

Mr. Freij said, "The answer is a resounding 'No.' No matter how frustrated the Palestinians become with their leaders, they have always tended to let them go on making the same mistakes they have been making for decades rather than brave going it alone."

Summing up the situation, Mark Heller, an expert on Palestinian affairs at Tel Aviv University, said, "The West Bankers are waiting for Jordan. Jordan is waiting for Mr. Arafat. Mr. Arafat is waiting for the Syrians, and God knows what the Syrians are waiting for."

Nicaraguan Rebels Claim They Raised \$3 Million

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebels backed by the United States have raised more than \$3 million from U.S. and foreign individuals and foreign "political sectors" since Congress cut off U.S. financing last May, according to the top rebel leader.

These funds, along with credit for \$900,000 in military supplies from a foreign company, have allowed the insurgent forces to increase their ranks since the Central Intelligence Agency was forced to halt its open payments, said Adolfo Calero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force directorate.

His declarations marked the most detailed explanation the rebels have offered to date of how they have maintained their war against Nicaragua's Sandinist rulers since Congress refused to provide further CIA funds.

In an interview here, Mr. Calero said that rebel efforts have been helped by the rapid devaluation of Nicaraguan currency on the local black market and by increased rebel captures of government ammunition stores during raids inside Nicaragua.

While he gave figures on the amount of money available to his group, Mr. Calero declined to give a precise description of the "political sectors," or individuals he said were supplying the funds. But the rebel leader, formerly owner of a Coca-Cola bottling plant in Managua, said the CIA has not arranged the financing to skirt congressional restrictions.

"The U.S. government may have influence," he said, "but I don't think that for \$900,000 in credit it would be worth risking a violation of the law."

The CIA reportedly has advised rebel leaders on how to raise funds but has not routed U.S. money to them since a congressionally approved appropriation of \$24 million for fiscal 1984 ran out last spring, the last of an estimated \$80 million in CIA funds since 1981.

Mr. Calero described subsequent rebel financing as dispersed among a broad array of individuals and organizations, some in the United States and others abroad. Some of these, he indicated, figure in Venezuelan political parties but no one source is predominant.

"We have been able to obtain support from people who do not only give lip service to democracy, but who do something about it," he said.

Mr. Calero denied press reports that the governments of Israel, Taiwan, Guatemala, Venezuela or Argentina were providing funds to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, also known by its Spanish initials FDN, and that rebel supporters had gathered more than \$10 million from these and other sources. The governments of the five countries also have denied contributing funds.

But while not naming any particular countries, Mr. Calero said individuals with "influence" or access to public funds or equipment, which he described as "political sectors," have provided some of the more than \$3 million.

As Congress was debating the fund cutoff last spring, Mr. Calero and other rebel leaders expressed fear they would have to reduce or halt their guerrilla warfare against the Sandinists unless CIA money kept coming. Mr. Calero said Monday that their efforts to raise money on their own were "more successful than we thought we would be."

Mr. Calero, nevertheless, expressed hope that Congress would reverse its refusal to approve more CIA financing, the main support of the rebel activities since their struggle began on a large scale in 1982. In refusing an administration request for \$28 million for fiscal 1985, Congress also barred any other U.S. funds for the rebel movement until legislators reconsider the issue in February.

In other news concerning Nicaragua, news agencies reported: • Jane's Defense Weekly reported Wednesday in London that the Soviet Union apparently shipped a number of MiG-21 jets on the freighter Bakuriani bound for Nicaragua, but probably off-loaded them in Tripoli, Libya, before crossing the Atlantic. The United States had warned the Soviet Union and Nicaragua against imports that "threatened other countries in Central America." (UPI)

• Nicaragua and the United States ended Tuesday night an eighth round of talks in Mexico City aimed at easing tensions between the two countries, the official Mexican news agency said. Little progress was reported in the previous talks, and a Mexican spokesman said the discussions might not resume.

• The International Court of Justice will rule Monday on whether it has jurisdiction over a complaint by Nicaragua of military aggression from the United States, the court said Wednesday in The Hague.

• Mr. Bitov's current status came to light through this week's Literaturnaya Gazeta containing a commentary by him on an article written for the U.S. magazine "Parade" by Norman Mailer, an American author, who visited the Soviet Union this year.

The Associated Press telephoned the newspaper Wednesday and was told that Mr. Bitov is currently a staff "observer." Before his defection, he had been foreign culture editor, a higher post.

Ex-Defector Bitov Demoted at Work

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Oleg Bitov, the journalist who defected to Britain in September 1983 and returned to Moscow a year later claiming he had been kidnapped by the British, is reported to be back at work at the premier Soviet literary journal but has been demoted.

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Ex-Defector Bitov Demoted at Work

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SCIENCE

From Cancer Treatment to Jet Lag, Researchers Find New Benefits in Sunlight

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until Dec. 21, residents of the northern latitudes will experience a continuous decrease in a substance that has recently been shown to counter depression, increase alertness, inhibit sleepiness, and perhaps stimulate sexual reproduction. That substance is sunlight.

Findings described this month to the first wide-ranging scientific conference on the biological and medical effects of light indicate that both real and artificial light can have health benefits far beyond those imagined.

Researchers at the meeting described pilot studies in people using light to treat seasonal and other types of depression, jet lag and a form of leukemia. These were in addition to already established treatments for psoriasis, jaundice in newborn infants, and bone loss resulting from vitamin D deficiency.

Researchers outlined such future possibilities as light therapy to treat autoimmune system diseases, counter rejection of transplanted organs, and to target drug attacks on cancers, as well as using drugs to simulate the effects of natural light on moods and body rhythms.

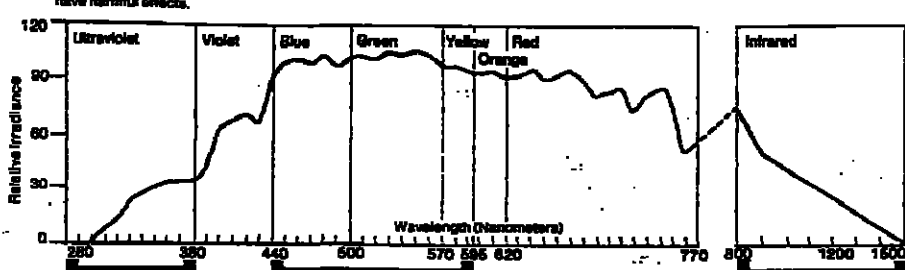
"The best is yet to come," said Dr. Richard Wurtman, a pioneer in light studies who was moderator of the conference. "Now only a very small number of investigators are working in this area, but as recent findings become more widely known, we expect this community of researchers to enlarge, and our knowledge to be greatly enhanced."

According to various participants at the three-day conference, sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences, attention to the effects of light is becoming ever more important as energy-conserving measures and modern work habits throw growing numbers of people into a perpetual twilight. As scientists understand more about how light affects the body and mind, they are increasingly distressed by windowless offices, dim lights in public areas, and the use of energy-efficient but spectrally restricted lighting in work areas.

They are also worried about the growing numbers of home-bound and institutionalized elderly people, many of whom are suffering physical and perhaps emotional damage from their lack of exposure to natural light. Problems of vitamin D deficiency and consequent bone loss are believed to be rising among the nation's elderly, in part because of inadequate exposure to sunlight.

Sunlight Spectrum

Sunlight consists of a wide spectrum of wavelengths and colors, although some are filtered out by the atmosphere. The light that reaches earth, while essential for life, may also have harmful effects.

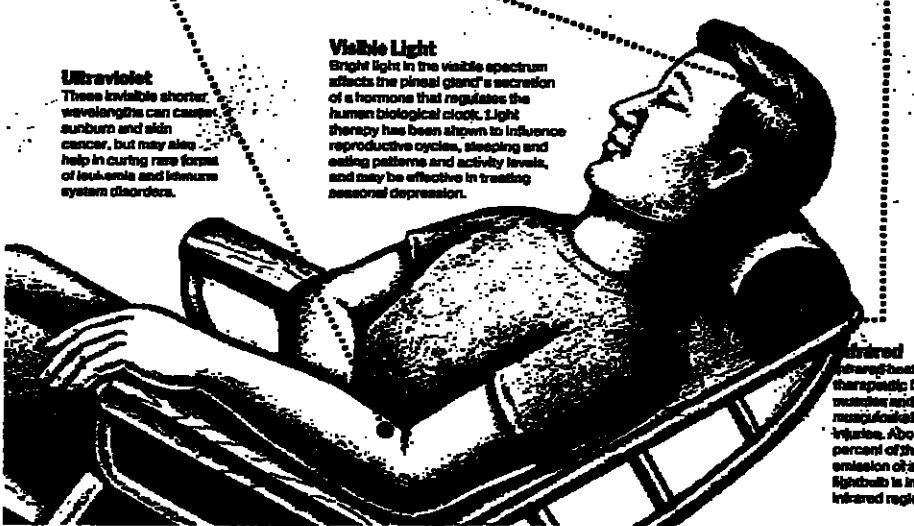


Ultraviolet

These invisible shorter wavelengths can cause sunburn and skin cancer, but may also help in curing rare forms of leukemia and immune system disorders.

Visible Light

Bright light in the visible spectrum affects the pineal gland's secretion of a hormone that regulates the human biological clock. Light therapy has been shown to influence reproductive cycles, sleeping and eating patterns and activity levels, and may be effective in treating seasonal affective disorder.



Charles Weller/The New York Times

In the winter months, problems of light deprivation may afflict millions of working adults who leave home near dawn and return after dusk. Even during the summer, the conscientious use of sunscreens by many people may be reducing their exposure to some of light's benefits as well as its risks.

As noted by Dr. Wurtman, a neuroendocrinologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "Three major variables of light are now known to influence its effects: intensity, or how bright the light is; spectrum, or which colors are represented; and timing, both day-and-night and seasonal changes in the duration of light."

Until four years ago, it was thought that humans had evolved free of the hormonal effects light has on lower animals. These effects, which influence reproductive cycles, sleeping and eating patterns, and activity levels, are mediated through a gland in the brain called the pineal. The pineal secretes a hormone, melatonin, the full effects of which are only now beginning to be appreciated. Normally, in animals and people, melatonin is released at night and turned off during the day.

In rodents melatonin secretion can be suppressed by the dim light of the moon or a candle. But the pineal gland in human beings is unresponsive even to bright indoor lights. However, in 1980, Dr. Alfred Lewy, a research psychiatrist then at the National Institute of

Mental Health, showed that the release of human melatonin can be blocked by light at least 10 times brighter than ordinary room light.

Dr. Lewy showed that exposure to very bright light in the visible spectrum during the normally "dark" parts of a person's day could suppress the release of melatonin. He also demonstrated the

ability of very bright light in the morning and evening to bring dramatic relief to a patient who for years had suffered from severe winter-long depression.

His findings touched off a flurry of research, including a study of light therapy for the patient's relatively rare emotional problem, called seasonal affective disorder, or SAD. As the days grow shorter each fall, people with SAD become sad, irritable, anxious, sleepy, socially withdrawn, and uninterested in work and play. At the same time their appetite increases, they crave carbohydrates and they gain weight, contrary to the usual effects of depression.

Dr. Lewy, who is now at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland, and his former colleagues at the national institute, Dr. Norman E. Rosenthal and co-workers, have studied light therapy in dozens of patients with seasonal affective disorder.

Dr. Rosenthal described a significant improvement in 30 of 34 patients exposed to ultrabright lights either for three hours every morning and evening or for five hours in the evening only. He said phototherapy reversed symptoms in just two to four days, faster than any known anti-depressant drug. When the treatment was stopped, the depression returned as quickly as it had lifted. And when some patients who had improved with light therapy were simultaneously given melatonin in drug form, their symptoms quickly returned, indicating that melatonin may be the key chemical messenger in this disease.

Dr. Lewy is studying another group of depressed patients who respond to light treatment. These people are biologically out of step with the usual patterns of melatonin secretion determined by day-light. They either start and stop releasing melatonin earlier than usual, leading to evening sleepiness and early-morning awakening. Or they start and stop releasing it later than usual, causing insomnia at bedtime and difficulty getting up in the morning.

He treats the first type with very bright lights for three hours in the evening, delaying the release of melatonin, and he treats the second group with bright light early in the morning, shutting off the melatonin at a more normal time. In both

cases, symptoms of depression improve, he reported.

In a logical extension of this work, light exposure is being examined as a means of countering jet lag. To speed readjustment after flying west to east, Dr. Lewy recommends going outside early in the morning for several hours. But when flying east to west the opposite treatment, staying outside in the late afternoon, should be helpful.

Does melatonin and, by inference, sunlight, influence human behavior? To find out, Dr. Harris Lieberman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and colleagues gave volunteers doses of the hormone.

Melatonin had a sedating effect similar to that of Valium, but with-

out the usual side effects of tranquilizers. Alertness and vigilance declined and reaction time was slowed. But the volunteers made fewer errors than usual on standardized tests and memory was not impaired.

Entirely different effects are associated with exposure to ultraviolet light, the shorter, nonvisible wavelengths in sunlight. Ultraviolet light is the essential trigger to the production of vitamin D in the skin. But it is also the cause of sunburn, skin cancer and wrinkles, and it increases the risk of developing cataracts.

Therapeutically, too, ultraviolet light has been both a boon and a bane. The combined use of drugs called psoralens and UV light has dramatically improved patients

with severe psoriasis; it has also increased their risk of developing skin cancer.

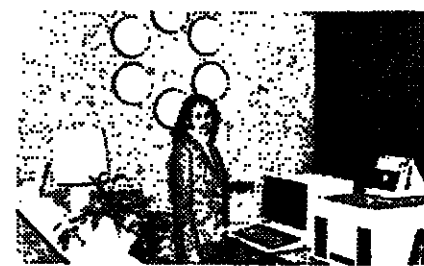
At the New York meeting, Dr. Richard L. Edelson, of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, said that in very preliminary studies, psoralens and ultraviolet light seemed effective in treating a rare form of leukemia. Patients are first given the drug orally; their blood is then shunted through an external tube and exposed to UV light before it re-enters the body. With this method, drug effects have been limited to blood cells, with the cancerous cells being the primary target. This opens up the possibility of a drug treatment that can be targeted to affect only a certain part of the body.



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IN BRIEF

Total Solar Eclipse to Occur Today

NEW YORK (NYT) — This year's only total eclipse of the sun will occur today in the South Pacific. New Guinea is the only large land area from which it will be observable.

The eclipse will be partial throughout Australia and New Zealand, the southern Philippines, eastern Indonesia and the southern tip of South America.

The next total eclipse of the sun, on Nov. 12, 1985, will be unusual in that the path of totality will describe a loop over the ocean north of Antarctica and the Ross Sea. Because the sun will be low in the sky the shadow of the moon will strike the earth at an oblique angle, forming an extremely wide path of totality, almost reaching 500 miles (800 kilometers). The eclipse will be partial over Antarctica and the southern tip of South America.

Anaerobic Worm Reportedly Found

TOPLITZSEE, Austria (AP) — An anaerobic worm, one that can exist without oxygen, has been found by a marine biologist doing underwater research at Toplitzsee, the Austria Press Agency reported Wednesday.

The worm is about 20 centimeters long and "what's sensational about the animal is that it lives in an oxygen-free zone of the lake, something which up to now had been considered impossible," the agency said. It said the information had come from the biologist, Dr. Hans Fricke.

Dr. Fricke has been exploring life forms in the Toplitzsee, a glacial lake, off and on for several years. He arrived about a month ago for his current round of research.

Atoll Can Be Habitable, Panel Reports

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A new study says Bikini atoll, a tiny ring of islands in the Pacific contaminated by U.S. nuclear tests in the 1940s and 1950s, could be made habitable again for about \$40 million.

The study was conducted by the Bikini Atoll Rehabilitation Committee, an independent group of scientists. The panel, whose work was paid for by the U.S. Congress, said the biggest problem on Bikini is that the soil is contaminated, which means all food grown there also is full of radiation. To solve that problem, the committee recommended scraping off the top foot of the island's soil.

The contaminated soil could be disposed of either by extending the island seaward or dumping the soil into a crater in the lagoon formed by a nuclear test, the report said. The study said the process would take between two and four years, although complete re-vegetation of the island might take up to 10 years.

Drug to Stimulate Sex Drive Is Tested

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Researchers are testing a new drug they believe may be used to stimulate sex drive, a doctor at the Philadelphia Medical Institute has reported.

The drug is aimed at anyone over 25 who lacks sexual desire, no matter if they have exhausted all remedies, if they once had the urge and lost it, or if they never had the urge. "We're talking about people who find themselves without any real, sustained interest in sexual activities," Dr. Joseph Mendels said.

Thirty men and 30 women between the ages of 25 and 70 have volunteered to participate in an eight-month study that will evaluate the effectiveness of the pill, first developed as an antidepressant.

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Finland	F. Mk.	1,120	580	320
France	F. Fr.	1,020	500	280
Germany	D. M.	412	206	115
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
China	E. Y.	104	52	28
Ireland	I. P.	284	142	78
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	58,000
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Merck	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Pharmacia	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Roche	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Schering	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	1194.50	1207.00	1195.00	1201.00	+6.50
Transport	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Utilities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Commodities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Stocks	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.50	1207.00	1195.00	1201.00	+6.50
Industrial	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Transport	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Utilities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Commodities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50

NYSE Closing					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.50	1207.00	1195.00	1201.00	+6.50
Industrial	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Transport	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Utilities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Commodities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.50	1207.00	1195.00	1201.00	+6.50
Industrial	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Transport	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Utilities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1194.50	1207.00	1195.00	1201.00	+6.50
Industrial	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Transport	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50
Utilities	124.00	124.50	123.50	124.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Merck	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Pharmacia	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Roche	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Schering	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
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General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
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SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

NYSE Weighs Economic News

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading late Wednesday, with investors apparently disturbed by new economic figures indicating a further slowing of the U.S. economy.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 9.83 Tuesday, was up 0.77 to 1,195.89 an hour before the close. The Dow had been down more than 6 points before recovering.
Declines led advances by a ratio of 7 to 6. Volume was about 65.2 million shares, down from 68.9 million in the same period Tuesday.
Analysts said the government's report of a fall-off in manufacturers' orders and shipments of durable goods dampened the mood following Tuesday's advance, the first in 10 sessions.
With uncertainty about the economy, interest rates and possible tax proposals from the Reagan administration, "there is little conviction on the part of most investors," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer Co. The durable-goods figures were a major disappointment, he said.
Before the stock market opened, the U.S. Labor Department reported consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in October. That brought inflation for the first 10 months of the year to 4.3 percent, considered moderate.
Some analysts have said stocks will benefit from an environment of moderate inflation and slower but sustainable economic growth. However, some fear the slowdown in the rate of economic growth could carry too far and perhaps turn into a recession.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
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SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

In a separate report, the U.S. Commerce Department said new orders for manufactured durable goods declined 4.1 percent, or 4.1 percent, in October to a seasonally adjusted 394.6 billion. It was the biggest drop since April.
Durable goods include major consumer purchases such as autos and appliances. Another report said that real earnings of U.S. workers fell 0.9 percent in October.
Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the economy will have slow growth in the fourth quarter. He said that durable goods figures added to the evidence that growth would be slow. However, he predicted the slowdown would be temporary. One other element in the economic puzzle is interest rates. If the Federal Reserve loosens the monetary controls to stimulate the slowing economy, stocks could get a boost, according to many analysts. Some expect a reduction in the discount rate, now 9 percent.
The federal funds rate — the interest on interbank loans of reserves — was 9 1/2 percent at midday.
Sea-Land Corp. was higher after a block of 676,800 shares crossed the tape at 17 1/2.
Financial Corp. of America was higher after a block of 500,000 at 7 1/2. Martin Marietta Corp. slipped in active trading.
Consumers Power was higher at midsession. Cabot Corp. was up a fraction following a block of 355,700 shares at 26 1/2.
International Harvester, which advanced 1/2 Tuesday on a published report that some of its farm equipment operations might be sold, was lower at midsession.
CBS (ex-dividend) was lower. Tuesday, CBS agreed to purchase 12 consumer magazines from Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. for \$362.5 million.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
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SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

Standard & Poor's Index
Previous Close: 1194.50
High: 1207.00
Low: 1195.00
Close: 1201.00
Chg.: +6.50

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Merck	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Pharmacia	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Roche	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Schering	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

AMEX Stock Index
Previous Close: 1194.50
High: 1207.00
Low: 1195.00
Close: 1201.00
Chg.: +6.50

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	
IBM	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	
Chrysler	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
General Electric	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Johnson & Johnson	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Merck	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Pharmacia	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Roche	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Schering	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
SmithKline	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Upjohn	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Warner-Lambert	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Wyeth	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	
Yale	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	

By EDWARD BOHRBACH

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

By Stuart Auerbach

mean of a 1982 accord limiting such imports. Reuters reported from

By Edward Schumacher

lity of additional U.S. aid, but without it, Israel

ter economic growth temporary, and we have a good recession and maybe something worse."

Offices are closed Thursday.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

Offices are closed Thursday.

$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = -0.5$

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Vol. at 3 P.M.	4,418,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	4,920,000
Prev. consolidated close	5,562,000

Tables include the nationwide price

C									
17%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
19%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
20%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
21%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
22%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
23%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
25%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
26%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
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31%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
32%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
33%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
34%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
35%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
36%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
37%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
38%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
39%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
40%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
41%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
42%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
43%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
44%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
45%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%
46%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
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72%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%
73%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
74%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%
75%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
76%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
77%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%
78%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
79%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%
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81%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
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84%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
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86%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
87%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
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89%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
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93%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%
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E									
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[illegible]**NAFDAQ National Market Prices**

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET / FLEX

43	127	27%	27%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
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30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
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30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
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30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
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30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5.1	487	40
30	142	78%	78%	+ 1/2	Correll	2.08	5		

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Ass Lec



France, Facing Excess of Power, Trims Nuclear-Plant Plans

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — The realities of declining electricity demand have caught up with France's once-ambitious construction program for nuclear power stations.

After another in a series of cutbacks, the program is to account for just one new station next year and one the year after. That schedule is a considerable decline from the five or six stations a year built during the 1970s when France was hurrying to reduce its dependence on oil.

Today, the program is credited with having helped make France the world's leading seller of nuclear goods and services. But its very success has left the government concerned that it may have gone too far, that by the 1990s it may be burdened by an expensive surplus of nuclear power.

"We're entering a wholly new phase now, with new reactors only

being ordered to match consumption growth," said René Carle, who is in charge of nuclear investment for Electricité de France, the state-owned utility company.

After taking office in 1981, President François Mitterrand started to slow the program, but at first only slightly. He ordered four new reactors for that year, then three more in 1982 and two more in both 1983 and 1984.

Now, according to a decision announced last month, Mr. Mitterrand has halved that figure for 1985 and 1986.

The cutbacks have angered France's nuclear manufacturing industry. The construction slowdown not only threatens jobs at home, executives say, but it may also undermine the industry's credibility in foreign markets.

Calling the government's decision "extremely regrettable," Framatome SA, the state-owned nuclear reactor builder, said in a public

statement: "Until now it was the French market that sustained Framatome. Without this domestic program, we will have difficulty maintaining our competence and developing exports."

Other companies involved in the program are Alstom-Atlantique, Jeumont-Schneider, and the financially troubled Creusot-Loire group, which together employ 75,000 workers in their nuclear divisions. They have also expressed concern about the consequences of the slowdown.

Meanwhile, officials of Electricité de France grumble quietly that the slowdown does not go far enough.

With debts of more than \$20 billion, largely incurred financing its nuclear program, the utility is struggling to eliminate an operating deficit equivalent to \$600 million, and would happily have stopped all new reactor construction for a year or two until it sees

how power consumption develops. So far, France's dash for nuclear power has served it well. With little energy of its own, the country set self-sufficiency in electric power plant fuel as a national goal after the first big oil price increase in 1974.

Today, 31 operating reactors provide France with 55 percent of its electricity, and by 1990 this will rise to 75 percent as an additional 24 reactors come into service.

With hydroelectric sources currently providing a further 20 percent of power needs, and with a political need to keep some coal-fired stations in operation, France should easily succeed in eliminating oil-burning power stations by the end of the decade.

France has also built up nuclear industries that are offering their services around the world. Besides building reactors for export, France mines, enriches and sells the uranium fuel those reactors burn. It reprocesses the spent fuel and will store the plutonium and other dangerous wastes created until a client has built safe storage sites of its own.

Finally, it is developing the world's first commercial "fast-breeder" reactor, which will use up as fuel the plutonium extracted as a waste product from the uranium fuel already expended in light-water reactor fuel.

"We are the first country to commercialize the full nuclear fuel cycle," says François de Wissocq, president of Cogema, the government-owned company that provides many of these services.

By contrast, the U.S. nuclear industry, severely limited by government restraints, has not been able to enter the processing business at all and is tightly restricted in the goods and services it can offer foreign clients.

But French planners now find that the demand they expected when they agreed to push nuclear power in the mid-1970s is not materializing.

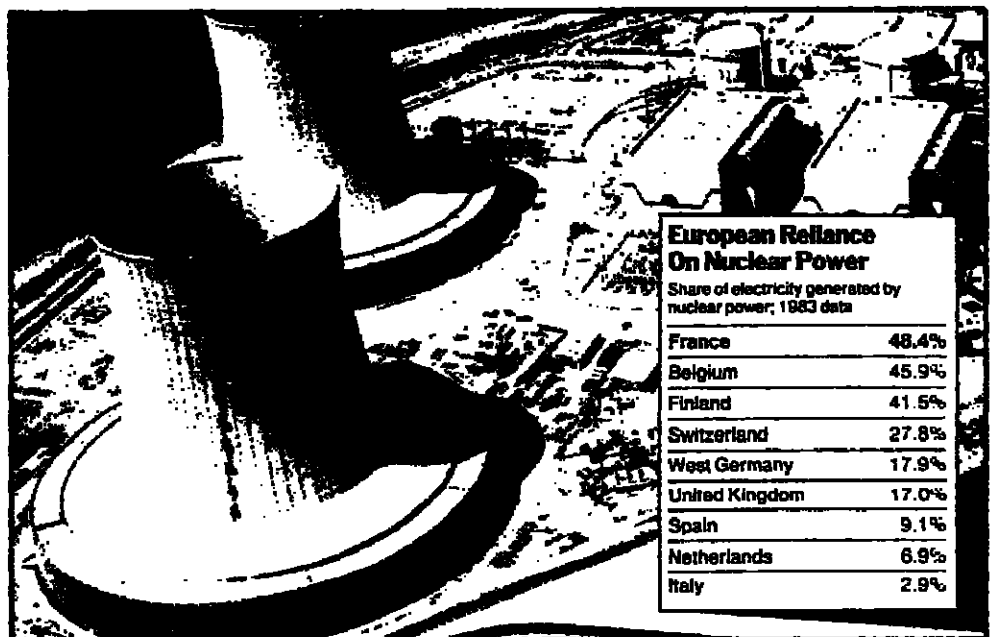
Some French analysts warn that Electricité de France may even have difficulty selling the power from the reactors it has ordered, unless steps are taken to boost demand.

Currently, Electricité de France expects to have about 55,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity by 1990, which would produce around 329 billion kilowatt hours of power, assuming the reactors run about 6,000 hours a year.

But by then French consumption may be no more than 340 billion kilowatt hours. Nuclear power is expected to meet only 75 percent of this to leave room for France's substantial investment in hydroelectric power and to provide employment for some of its coal miners.

By 1990, the country could have about 85 billion kilowatt hours of excess power on its hands, implying a "surplus" nuclear capacity of about 14,000 megawatts, according to some officials.

As a result, Electricité de France is encouraging the French to use more electricity and seeking to boost power exports to neighboring countries.



A nuclear power plant at St-Laurent-des-Eaux, near the Loire Valley town of Orléans. By 1990, nuclear power is expected to satisfy about 75 percent of France's demand for energy.

European Reliance On Nuclear Power	
Share of electricity generated by nuclear power, 1983 data	
France	48.4%
Belgium	45.9%
Finland	41.6%
Switzerland	27.8%
West Germany	17.9%
United Kingdom	17.0%
Spain	9.1%
Netherlands	6.9%
Italy	2.8%

The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

The Executive Board of the Foundation of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva invites applications for the post of

DIRECTOR OF THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Applicants should be nationally and internationally recognized personalities who have a broad knowledge and experience of international affairs.

The Board wishes to appoint a person

- capable of heading an institute with high educational and pluridisciplinary research standards,
- having superior academic qualifications (Doctor's degree or equivalent),
- with a thorough knowledge of international affairs,
- possessing academic experience or having held a position of responsibility in international affairs.

Ideal age: 40 to 55 years

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1211 GENEVA 3,
Switzerland.

O'Neil Tracks Wall Street

(Continued from Page 9)

tennis players the ones who really made it have practiced like hell."

He recommends that serious investors spend several hours a day "evaluating objectively" how they are really doing in the market. "Get a chart book and a red pen," he said, "figure out what's working for you and against you."

He gave an example an investor who notices that he is always buying stocks that have been in trending down.

"Most people are sitting there hoping and wishing, frozen in portfolios that are the result of past mistakes," he said. "Look at your portfolio the way a retailer would look at his stock. If red dresses are selling while green and blue ones aren't, dump those even at a loss and buy some red ones."

His personal yardstick is to sell any stock that drops 7 percent or 8 percent from what he paid. "That's the maximum I'm willing to lose," he said.

It's part of recognizing mistakes as soon as possible, he said, noting that if a stock falls 50 percent it has to go up 100 percent from there for the investor to break even. "And most people aren't smart enough to accomplish that," he said.

For people who "vacillate and have trouble making decisions" he advises using stop losses. His own method is to use "mental stops."

Another common mistake on Wall Street, he said, is always looking for "something cheap." Investors "can't win that way" because when "something looks cheap there's probably something wrong." A great story may be circulating about a company, but its stock is "acting funny" in the market, he noted. "You'll find out why two months later when the stock plummets."

Preparation for April is proceeding on the outside, too. Last May,

NTT Prepares for Abolition of Its Japanese Phone Monopoly

(Continued from Page 9)

company off in blocks to the private sector.

NTT's union, fighting for the right to strike, linked up with the opposition Japan Socialist Party, which questioned the effect that selling the company would have on rates. And some members of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party wondered about changing something that works as well as NTT does.

Still, the legislation is widely expected to be passed next month, with the changes to be effective next April 1.

NTT already is spending for the competitive future. It has begun an enormous effort to institute standardized digital telephone, telex, telegram, facsimile and data transmission systems. The total cost over the next 15 years has been estimated at \$100 billion.

An innovation known as the Information Network System, which will include such features as teleconferencing, is scheduled to be available in Japan's major cities in 1985 and everywhere else by the summer of 1988. Long-distance optical fiber lines are being laid across Japan's four main islands.

Preparation for April is proceeding on the outside, too. Last May,

Spain Pares Shipbuilding In Modernization Effort

(Continued from Page 9)

General Confederation of Labor, has promised to build new industries in the affected areas and to revitalize the lean ones with credits, tax breaks and increased privatization. But the strikers are skeptical, demanding instead that threatened factories and shipyards be saved and alternate jobs guaranteed.

"A government that is leftist in theory has promised a totally different policy," said José Cagide Miras, secretary of organization in Astano for the workers' commission. His union confederation is allied with the Communists, and his comment underscores the irony that it is Socialists — here as in France — who are administering what is often seen as bitter capitalist medicine.

But Mr. González is faced with 18.6 percent unemployment, the highest in Europe. Moreover, Spain lagged behind in the 1970s, while the United States and the rest of Europe were beginning to remake their industries to meet the challenge of higher oil prices and exports pouring out of Eastern Asia.

In those years, Spain was absorbed with remaking the nation politically after the death of Franco in 1975. Only now, under a leftist government with the will and the credentials to take on the powerful unions, does it feel secure enough to undo the entrenched economy left by Franco.

But quick success is far from assured, as can be seen in El Ferrol, which, by coincidence, is Franco's birthplace.

Work stopped on Ship No. 265 about 10 months ago, when the buyer, a Spaniard, could not come up with the financing. The last ship completed by the yard was a bulk carrier delivered early this year.

The more than 100,000 people in El Ferrol and the adjoining villages that hug the jagged, dark-green harbor live by the fortunes of Astano, a separate military shipyard and a naval base.

By the 1970s, Spain had risen to become the world's third-largest shipbuilder, turning out ships totaling more than one million deadweight tons in 1975 alone, according to Spanish officials. In those days, Astano employed more than 9,000 people, who worked on a half-dozen ships simultaneously, many of them super tankers.

But the super tankers grew extinct, the world went into general recession in the late 1970s and the Spanish yards, troubled by high labor and financing costs, were unable to keep up with their Japanese and the South Korean competitors.

PERSONALITIES PLUS MARY BLUME IN THE WEEKEND SECTION OF FRIDAY'S HT

which today is one of the world's most important financial centers, still generates a slip of paper.

The foreign role in the long-distance networks probably will be in supply, not ownership.

But with value added networks, U.S. companies plan to operate systems themselves. International Business Machines Corp. is planning a system, AT&T, meanwhile, reportedly is teaming up with such giants as Toyota and Sony for a joint venture.

"We're strong in technology, we're weak in distribution," noted John W. Cusick, managing director of AT&T International (Japan).

Like many other people here, Mr. Cusick sees virtually unlimited possibilities in an economy as

European Reliance On Nuclear Power

year a new submarine cable under the English Channel should allow France to export power to Britain as well.

But pricing the power exported is a delicate matter, because the French government does not want Electricité de France to "subsidize" industrial rivals.

So the state-owned utility picks a price somewhat higher than its tariffs for French industrial users but below those in neighboring countries, which are all far more dependent than France on high-cost oil and coal-fired generating plants.

PERSONALITIES PLUS MARY BLUME IN THE WEEKEND SECTION OF FRIDAY'S HT

strong as Japan's. Banks are expected to jump at value added networks. They also could be used to link supermarkets to wholesalers and auto factories to dealers.

U.S. companies will not find their experience at home immediately transferable, however. As NTT's specialist in value added networks, Mineo Misumi, points out, foreign-made software must be adjusted for Japan's bookkeeping methods and cultural attitudes.

U.S. companies will not find their experience at home immediately transferable, however. As NTT's specialist in value added networks, Mineo Misumi, points out, foreign-made software must be adjusted for Japan's bookkeeping methods and cultural attitudes.

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Candidates should have post graduate qualifications in a domestic legal system and in public international law and at least 5 years' relevant work experience; proficiency in the discipline of legal thinking obtained as a judge or attorney-at-law at courts of law would be an advantage; an excellent command of and fluent drafting ability in English and the English legal language is a necessity.

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INMARSAT International Maritime Satellite Organization

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page)

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANS CAR

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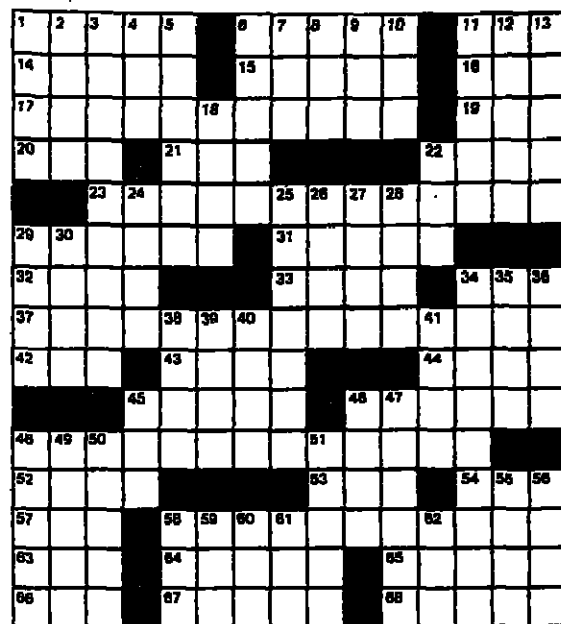
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ACROSS

1 "— into his gates with thanksgiving"; Psa. 100:4
6 Beauty's companion
11 — Souls College, Oxford
14 Trunk
15 Scarcely
16 Between Cancer and Virgo
17 Entire
19 — atque vale
20 Sea eagle
21 Prefix with dent or pod
22 Iowa State is here
23 Vegetable dish
29 Trespass
31 Heavy
32 Word with miss or beer
33 Hyson and southing
34 Like some blankets
37 Condiment
42 Nov. 22, 1984, is one
43 Robert
44 Con
45 Optical maser
46 Moves smoothly
48 Vegetable dish
52 First or fore follower

DOWN

1 Raison d'—
2 Jordan's queen
3 Johannesburg's province
4 Feminine suffix
5 Decayed
6 Noise abroad
7 Lug of a jug
8 What landed on Ararat
9 Episcopacy
10 Assyrian
11 Cottonwood
12 Reception
13 Type of soil
14 Sugarplum or lemon
22 Feasted
24 Alert
25 Meadow on a ranch

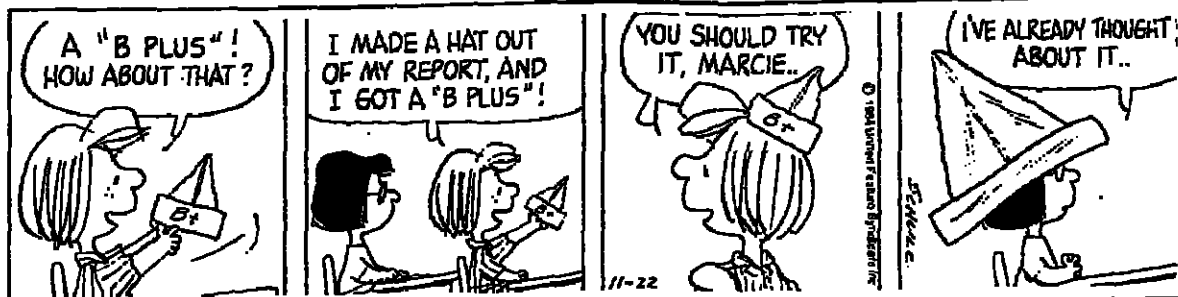
ACROSS

53 Turkish title
54 King
57 Total
58 Desserts
63 "O sole —"
64 Grenoble's river
65 Shaw's friend
66 Comic-strip word
67 Played for a stake
68 — antio (Greek marble)

DOWN

26 Heed
27 Hurry
28 S African fox
29 Kind of worm
30 Roman emperor: A.D. 54-68
34 Ecologically sound energy collectors
35 Puns do
36 Not that
38 Look happy
39 Other
40 Thin one
41 Reclined
45 "A Shropshire

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



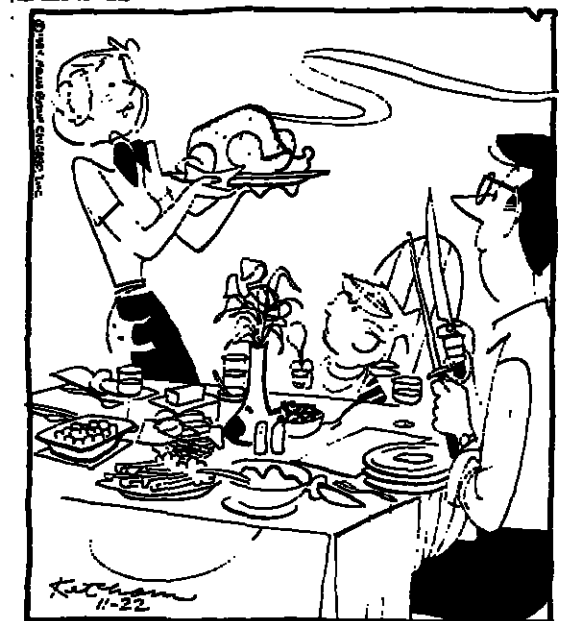
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY! IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE HOW TIRED OF HIM WE'VE GONNA BE BY NEXT WEEK."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEKAN
KECAD
RETINE
SURDIA

Answers: A "LOVER ANNOY SOOTHE REDUCE" Answer: How the pop singer turned politician ran ON HIS RECORD

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	12	5	Beijing	11	4
Amsterdam	12	5	Bombay	28	22
Athens	12	5	Hong Kong	28	22
Bombay	28	22	New Delhi	28	22
Buenos Aires	12	5	Shanghai	14	7
Buenos Aires	12	5	Singapore	28	22
Buenos Aires	12	5	Tokyo	14	7
Buenos Aires	12	5			

MIDDLE EAST

ANATOLIA	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Algiers	12	5	Algiers	28	22
Amman	12	5	Cairo	28	22
Beirut	12	5	Harare	28	22
Bombay	28	22	London	14	7
Buenos Aires	12	5	Los Angeles	14	7
Buenos Aires	12	5	Manila	28	22
Buenos Aires	12	5	Medan	28	22
Buenos Aires	12	5	San Jose	28	22
Buenos Aires	12	5			

NORTH AMERICA

AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5

OCEANIA

AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5
Alaska	12	5	Alaska	12	5

THURSDAY'S FORECAST

Channel: Rain, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 12-18, LONDON: Rain, Temp. 11-15, MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 12-18, NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 12-18, PARIS: Fair, Temp. 12-18, ROME: Fair, Temp. 12-18, SAN FRANCISCO: Fair, Temp. 12-18, SEATTLE: Fair, Temp. 12-18, SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp. 12-18, SYDNEY: Fair, Temp. 12-18, TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 12-18, WASHINGTON: Fair, Temp. 12-18, ZURICH: Fair, Temp. 12-18.

BOOKS

T. S. ELIOT: A Life

By Peter Ackroyd. 400 pp. \$34.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by John Gross

HERE at last, nearly 20 years after his death, is the first serious attempt to write the life of T. S. Eliot. Eliot himself left instructions that there should be no official biography — he had already decided that he did not want one as early as 1925, when he was still only in his mid-30s — and Peter Ackroyd has had to face the kind of obstacles that have deterred would-be biographers up till now. In particular, the Eliot estate has refused him permission to quote from the poet's unpublished work or correspondence, or even to quote anything from the published work beyond the merest snippets "for purposes of fair comment in a critical context."

As a result, the book has certain inevitable limitations. There are puzzles that Ackroyd has been prevented from clearing up, and evidence to which he has not had access. Yet the constraints under which he has had to work are not as severe as they may sound. He has succeeded in untracking down an enormous amount of unpublished material in libraries and archives, and where he is forbidden to quote directly he has still been able to read, learn, digest and put his lessons to good use.

Ackroyd, an Englishman whose previous books include a novel about Oscar Wilde and a study of Ezra Pound, brings imagination as well as critical acumen to his task. His portrait of Eliot is both convincing and coherent (or as coherent as the subject allows), and without being overwhelmed by the Eliot legend he has managed to capture the particular aura that made even the poet's more mundane activities — of which there were many — fascinatingly boring, so to speak, rather than merely boringly boring.

Much of the fascination of Eliot lay in his concealments. He was anguished, but he kept his distance; there was ferocity behind his courtesy; as he switched roles, you could never be sure how much self-irony he was bringing to his new part. Who can say whether he was more himself as American or Englishman, as a man or a poet, as a man of letters or a man of letters? And while he preached a doctrine of artistic impersonality, his poetry — any good poetry, perhaps, but his certainly — was clearly the product of intense personal pressure.

Ackroyd is too sensible and sympathetic to assume that the enigmatic qualities in Eliot mean that he must have been trying to cover up a guilty secret. He speaks less about guilt than Eliot himself did. But he does at the same time reveal a man whose behavior was often much odder than you would readily guess from the rather olympian public image that gradually came to predominate as Eliot's reputation grew.

As author of "The Waste Land," for instance, Eliot may have been passing a profound moral judgment on modern civilization. He was also the man who, a year after the poem was written, took private rooms in the West End of London where he insisted on being



T. S. Eliot

known as "Captain Eliot" and where he wore face powder ("pale but distinctly green, the color of forced lilac-of-the-valley") while entertaining his friends.

It was around this time, too, that he wrote to a popular paper, The Daily Mail, about the case of Edith Thompson and her lover Edward Bywater, who had been sentenced to death for the murder of her husband. There had been public revulsion at the prospect of hanging a woman and a very young man, but Eliot congratulated the paper for its unsentimental attitude in demanding that the execution should go ahead — as it did. In the course of the same letter he also commended The Mail for a series of articles it had been running in praise of Mussolini.

At least there is no mystery about what was the great personal catastrophe of Eliot's life — his first marriage, to Vivien Haigh-Wood. He has been accused of treating Vivien callously, an accusation that has been refuted by Michael Hastings' recent play "Tom and Viv," and the circumstances under which she was committed to a private mental hospital are still obscure. But no one who reads Ackroyd's account can doubt that the story was too complicated and tragic for blame to be easily apportioned.

Eventually he had a strikingly happy second marriage. The only other period in his life, he once said, when he had known real happiness, was his childhood. Yet it was in that same childhood that many of the seeds of future unhappiness, especially sexual unhappiness, must have been sown. It seems clear that even if he had never met Vivien he would have felt emotionally thwarted.

The biography of an artist can never completely explain the nature of his achievement. Mysteries remain; they always will. But Ackroyd ends by quoting some uncharacteristic words from Eliot — "We understand the poetry better when we know more about the man" — and he is fully justified in making such a claim for his own excellent book.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, with plenty of distribution but a certain lack of high cards:

His opponents rapidly reached their normal contract of four hearts and if the proceedings had ended at that point, North would have led a diamond, allowing his partner to win and shift to a spade, the only way to give the defense three tricks.

But North was not in on the secret of his partner's little opening joke, and he naturally doubled four hearts. Equally naturally, South retreated to four spades.

West should have suspected what was going on, for there were too many points around the table for all the bidding to be honest. His wealth of high

cards pointed clearly to a double, but he passed, perhaps believing, erroneously, that this was a forcing pass, demanding action from his partner.

It was not clear to East what was going on, and he passed, guaranteeing a top score for North-South. If anyone had doubled, the result of South's experiment would have hinged on the defense.

West led a diamond, fearing to give away a trick by leading another suit. This passive move turned out to have an active consequence: it prepared for a diamond ruff in the East hand.

South won and misguessed the trump situation by leading to the jack in the dummy. East won with the queen and shifted to the club king. The next club lead was taken by the jack, and the second diamond lead

would have meant three down, the right number of tricks for the defense if the contract had been doubled. But West tried to cash the heart ace, and South was able to ruff and lead a trump to the king for down two.

NORTH	WEST	EAST
♠ 7 5 3	♠ A 9 8	♠ K Q 10
♥ K 4 2	♥ Q J 9 8	♥ 7 6 5 4 3
♦ Q J 10 5 4 3	♦ A 8 7 6 5	♦ K 2
♣ 8 6 5	♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♣, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠; West 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥; East 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠.

Canadian Stock Markets Nov. 20

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
3000 Alcan	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Borealis	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can Pac	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can Nat	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can West	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can Nat	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can West	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can Nat	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can West	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000 Can Nat	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

Amsterdam

Close	Prev.
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302
ABN Heilings	302

Other Markets Nov. 21

Close Prices in local currencies

Close	Prev.
Alcan	52 1/2
Borealis	52 1/2
Can Pac	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
Can West	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
Can West	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
Can West	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2

Stockholm

Close	Prev.
Alcan	52 1/2
Borealis	52 1/2
Can Pac	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
Can West	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
Can West	52 1/2
Can Nat	52 1/2
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